FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SALT DELAY DUE TO U.S. 'INDECISIVENESS,' 'INCONSISTENCY'

LD191301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 78 p 1 ID

[Editorial: "Mankind's Great Task"]

[Text] The leading tendency which, in spite of the intrigues of imperialist and other reactionary forces, characterizes the present state of world affairs is the tendency toward the relaxation of international tension. Detente has much to its credit, and the concrete and tangible changes which it has brought the world are generally known. In international affairs the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems have taken root in a relatively lasting way as the only realistic and reasonable principles. Several documents have been adopted which acknowledge and enshrine a code of honorable, just relations between states, thereby creating a legal, moral and political barrier to the military adventurists.

Successes on the path of detente have become possible thanks to the consistent and persistent implementation by the CPSU and the Soviet state of a Leninist foreign policy course, and to the purposeful efforts of the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces. The program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of peoples is being consistently implemented.

A major new contribution to detente was made by the official visit to the FRG by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the official friendly visit to the CSSR by a USSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. His speeches during these visits contain an in-depth analysis of the present international atmosphere.

The central question of our time is the question of disarmament. To lessen the threat of a new world war and mass destruction from nuclear weapons--this is the main direction of the Soviet Union's current struggle for peace. "It is indisputable," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "that the atmosphere for peaceful coexistence between states has been seriously damaged by the continuing arms race. To put an end to this race and to begin practical disarmament steps--this is the great task today facing not only governments and people invested with power. This task also faces all parties and political currents, trade unions and other public organizations and the mass information media. Nobody has the right to remain aloof from this cause."

The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is being held in New York. For the first time in UN history the problem of disarmament is being discussed in its totality. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries came to the session with proposals based on constructive work and intended to achieve practical results. Our state has proposed a set of concrete and realistic initiatives on arms limitation and disarmament. The USSR believes that the time has come to pose the question of a complete end to the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of countries with a major military potential. The measures proposed include the ending of production of all forms of nuclear weapons; the ending of production and the banning of all other types of weapons of mass destruction; the ending of the development of new types of conventional weapons with greater destructive force; and the renunciation of expanding armies and increasing conventional armaments by the permanent members of the Security Council, as well as by countries linked with them by military agreements.

The Soviet initiatives were greeted with worldwide approval. However, there are forces which need the arms race; they whip up an atmosphere of fear and hostility in relations between peoples and states, jeopardize the possibility of practical arms limitation and disarmament and create obstacles to this. Such forces exist both to the west and the east of our borders. Some 2 weeks ago the NATO Council session in Washington adopted a long-term program for stepping up the arms race, covering a period up to 1993. This militarist program is a challange to peace-loving peoples.

An agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation has not yet been drawn up between the USSR and the United States. The reason for the delay in the talks on so exceptionally important a question must be sought in the policies of the U.S. administration. It shows indecisiveness and inconsistency and is subject to pressure from militarist circles, which are doing everything in their power to frustrate the conclusion of an agreement and to free their hands for the further development of the missile and nuclear arms race. Moreover, some people in the United States would like to interpret our country's readiness to conclude an agreement as a chance to obtain one-sided advantages for themselves. The Soviet Union decisively rebuffs any attempts of this kind. Ther is no doubt that through joint efforts it is possible, on the basis of reasonable, realistic compromise, to complete the elaboration of the agreement, justly taking into account the security interests of both sides.

The Soviet position on questions of disarmament is precise and perfectly clear. There are no types of weapons which the USSR would not be prepared to limit and to ban on a reciprocal basis with other states. It is important only that everything is done without narming the security of anyone and on the basis of full reciprocity of the countries possessing the corresponding weapons. The desire to stop the arms race must be sincere and not for show.

This is precisely the USSR position. This position is evidenced by its proposals submitted to the United Nations, which enjoy broad popular support, its constructive position at the Soviet-American talks on strategic offensive arms limitation and its initiative, made with the other socialist countries, at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The Soviet Union will continue its efforts in the struggle for military detente and the transition to real disarmament--the pressing demand of the times.

SOVIET UN DISARMAMENT DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD170640Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1756 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York--The USSR delegation to the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament held a press conference today at the UN headquarters in New York.

Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy head of the delegation, noted that, in the opinion of the USSR, the general political discussion at the special session has been useful. Representatives of 126 states had explained their views and approaches on the problem of disarmament. A number of countries had, like the Soviet Union, put forward specific proposals for examination by the special session.

The general discussion had reflected fairly strongly the fact that one of the deepest hopes of all people is an end to the arms race and the implementation of real disarmament. Judging by speeches at the session, an absolute majority of its participants realize that these are tasks of worldwide historic importance and consequently of paramount urgency and importance.

The sad exception to this are the one or two states who doubt the very possibility of disarmament and, to all intents and purposes, preach the inevitability of a new world war.

In order to put an end to the present orgy of armaments, the Soviet representative went on to say, it is essential, above all by the joint efforts of interested states, to create an entire program of measures and primary steps which, without creating unilateral advantages for anyone and without damaging anybody's security, would at the same time enable the level of military might to be reduced. It was precisely such a program designed for a gradual but steady implementation, that was put forward by the Soviet Union at the special UN General Assembly session. This program covers both nuclear and other forms of mass destruction weapons, which constitute a special danger for mankind, and also conventional arms.

We urge the special UN session to take note of the collective experience of states both large and small and, avoiding extremes, realistically assess and fully define the world disarmament situation, express its opinion on the aims and primary tasks in this field and confirm principled and considered approaches to the disarmament problem.

Any forecasts about the outcome of the session would still be premature, whether in the direction of excessive optimism or in the direction of unjustified pessimism. In the lobbies of the Nations one often hears that a sort of labyrinth of complications has developed at the special session. This cannot be contested, but another thing is also true. It is possible to find a way out of any such labyrinth, of course, the forces sabotaging disarmament are not allowed to block that way out.

One cannot ignore some circumstances which are having an unfavorable influence on the productivity of efforts being made at the special UN session.

For example, it is no secret to anyone that the recent summit meeting of the NATO Council in Washington adopted decisions for an arms buildup by the countries of that bloc for years to come. It is quite obvious that such a policy is diametrically opposed to the tasks and goals of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

Nor can anyone divorce themselves from the political "environment" in which the special UN session is taking place. The quite unfounded campaigns about a mythical Soviet "military threat" and "penetration" into Africa by the Soviet Union and Cuba are also being echoed at the special session, as shown by the speeches of representatives of particular states.

This of course, is alarming to all who cherish the interests of disarmament, detente and a strengthening of peace and to all who are striving for positive results from the work of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

From the moment the session started, the Soviet representative concluded, the Soviet Union has made great efforts to insure that on the last day of its work, the participants would be able to applaud the results achieved. We will also continue to do this in the future. This is also being done by our allies and friends--the fraternal socialist countries. We shall continue to cooperate fruitfully and honorably with the developing countries, with the Western countries and with everyone who is sincerely interested in the implementation of real disarmament measures, so that this first-ever special UN General Assembly session on disarmament ends in success and justifies the hopes of all people.

UN SESSION STUDIES WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

LD171338Y Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 17 TASS--The special committee of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament discussed the question of convening a world conference on disarmament. The stand of the Soviet Union which holds that the convocation of such a conference would promote the advance toward ending the arms race met with support of many countries, United Nations members which are aware of the need to solve this topical task of our time.

The Soviet Union is convinced that the world conference on disarmament in the best forum for discussing the problems of disarmament in all their aspects and for implementing recommendations which will be adopted by the United Nations special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union's representative Viktor Israelyan said at the committee's meeting.

The fact that the Soviet proposal received a broad support of the majority of the United Nations member-countries is proved, specifically, by the report of the United Nations special committee for world conference on disarmament that was submitted to the special session. Non-aligned countries at their summit meetings declared many times in support of this idea. The United Nations General Assembly, on its part, adopted a number of useful decisions approving the proposal to convene a world conference on disarmament.

Guided by the task of ensuring a transition to practic l measures on disarmament, the Soviet Union deems it important and timely to use the opportunities offered by the special session for achieving accord of states on the need to hold the world conference, the Soviet representative said. The achievement of such an accord would be an important stage in preparation for its holding.

The ways and means of achieving general and complete disarmament must assume an important place in the work of the conference. It is necessary to give due attention also to adoption of partial measures, such as banning of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, reduction of conventional armaments, renunciation of the use of scientific achievements for purposes of perfecting means of mass destruction.

The meaning of holding the world conference on disarmament is precisely that all states gathering on the basis of equality should adopt long-term and truly binding decisions. The conference would thus ensure a decisive breakthrough in the cause of disarmament: a transition from wishes and recommendations to agreements and accords really ending the arms race and bringing closer the final goal of states'efforts in this sphere--general and complete disarmament.

OPEC AGREES NOT TO RAISE OIL PRICES AT GENEVA MEETING

LD192118Y Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 19, TASS--The members of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) ended a three-day conference here. Under the pressure of Saudi Arabia, which acts in the organisation as an upholder of U.S. interests, conference participants, representing 13 countries, agreed not to raise oil prices till the end of this year, despite the fact that the exporter countries sustain considerable losses because of the continuing drop of the dollar's exchange rate. As is known, oil sales accounts are settled in the American currency. Saudi Arabia came out against the proposal to give up the dollar as the accounting unit when calculating oil revenues.

TRILATERAL COMMISSION REFLECTS CAPITALIST ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD191421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "Clutching at the Handrails..."]

[Text] Washington, 15 June--A press conference of the "Trilateral Commission" was taking place in a Washington hotel. Side by side at one table sat American David Rockefeller, Japanese Takeshi Watanabe and French Georges (Bertauan). It was a sunny day. The speeches of the bankers and politicians sketched the clouds which have darkened the economic horizon of capitalist countries: the slowing industrial growth rate, rising inflation and mass unemployment.

The Trilateral Commission, created in 1973 and combining representatives of the United States, West European countries and Japan, was conceived as a kind of "brain trust" of the leading countries of capitalism, designed to elaborate recommendations on the main economic and political problems. Several leading figures in the present Washington administration are directly involved in the commission.

The "Trilateralites" sat behind closed doors for 3 days. Among them, apart from the participants in the press conference mentioned above, were such figures as former CIA director G. Bush, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, French banker Baron Rothschild and others. Speeches were delivered to those participating in the session by Z. Brzezinski, Pentagon chief H. Brown, U.S. Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal and others. The participants in the session were received at the White House by President J. Carter.

To judge by the reports at the press conference and the texts of the two reports which were circulated among journalists, the attention of the "best brains" of capitalism was focussed on the growing economic crisis and on the upsurge in the class struggle, which is frightening those in power.

"The possibility of the disintegration of the world financial system...,the danger of serious economic upheavals"; are some of the phrases coloring the report on energy problems. Its authors acknowledge that, while rapaciously depleting world oil reserves, the monopolies and governments of capitalist countries have been unable to work out realistic programs for overcoming energy difficulties.

The report on relations between labor and capital speaks for itself. Noting a "scale of unemployment unknown since the thirties, a slowing of the economic growth rate and accelerating inflation," the authors sound the alarm on the growth of leftwing forces and the readiness of working people to embark on tenacious strikes.

While they show the class solidarity of capital when it is a question of elaborating a joint strategy for the struggle against the working people, monopolists and their advocates begin to speak different languages when it is necessary to resolve the question of who must cut his profits for the sake of the "common interestsof the free world." At a time when (S. Chaykin), a representative of the AFL-CIO bureaucracy, was calling furiously for higher customs barriers in order to defend American markets against imported goods, N. Ushiba, Japanese minister of state for foreign economic policy questions, was calling protectionism "a wolf which is ordered to tend the sheep." He politely but unambiguously reproached the United States for insufficient efforts to stabilize the falling dollar. Klaus von Dohnanyi, FRG minister of state for foreign affairs, showed no desire to have the FRG assume the burden of the "locomotive of the capitalist world." The acceleration of industrial growth rates in the FRG, he said, will only lead to overheating the economy and intensify the danger of unrestrained inflation and social upheavals. At the same time, A. Solomon, U.S. assistant treasury secretary, made it clear that Washington intends to continue to exert pressure on its "partners," striving to increase American exports to Western Europe and Japan, with the aim of reducing the United States' immense foreign trade deficit.

"The Wind of Change: From Stability to Crisis"--This heading to one of the chapters of the report on relations between labor and capital reflected, as it were, the leitmotiv of the discussions at the "Trilateral Commission" session. There is stormy weather in the ocean of internal capitalist and interimperialist contradictions. And, clutching at the handrails to keep from being blown into the sea, the capitains of the capitalist ships are feverishly seeking a course which will lead them to the calm haven which, like a mirage, is constantly receding.

OECD COUNCIL FAILS TO FIND FORMULA FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD161702Y Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

["Looking for a Way Out"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 16 TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: The annual meeting of the council of 24 principal capitalist states, members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), has ended in Paris. For two days, the ministers of foreign affairs, economics and finance were agonizingly trying to find an answer to the question as to how to end depression, inflation and unemployment that have hit the Western world.

A pertinent question, indeed. According to official figures economic growth rates in the OECD countries thisyear will not exceed three and a half percent, instead of the 4.5 percent planned. Prices are to go up ten percent. The army of unemployed is to top 17.5 million. What is the outcome suggested by the Paris meeting, which is seen by many observers as a kind of dress rehearsal before the summit economic conference of the principal seven countries of the Western world in Bonn?

The resultsof the Paris conference show that the capitains of the Western economy failed to find any basically new formulas for an economic recovery. They only attempted to replace last year;s much-advertized and short-lived economic strategy of "three locomotives" (this strategy provides for the USA, the FRG and Japan to play a leading part in the efforts to end depression in the Western economy) by a new concept, the so-called policy of "concerted efforts". If reduced to its essentials, this concept may be described as follows: by putting pressure and arms twisting to force as many countries as possible to take upon themselves the load of cares about overcoming depression and inflation in the capitalist economy. In other words, the USA, Japan and the FRG are trying to make their OECD partners--Belgium, Canada, France, Britain, Switzerland as well as a number of developing countries--bear the burden of their economic policies.

It does not take a searching analysis to see that the so-called "new policy" is nothing more than an insignificant modification of the present bankrupt line. It is also obvious that active enlistment of the cooperation of a wide circle of countries --of which many have not yet recovered from the effects of the devastating crisis of 1974-1975--in the "anti-crisis policy," far from easing only aggravates contradictions in the world capitalist economy.

Properly speaking, this is openly admitted also by many Western observers. No sooner had the Paris meeting closed then the L'ECHOS, the organ of French businessmen, said that practical implementation of the so-called "concerted policy" is, to put it mildly, a problematic thing. This is true.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD192230Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 19, TASS--At the meeting of the Security Council devoted to a discussion of the Cyprus problem, most United Nations members-states came out in the defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis stressed that a just settlement of the Cyprus problem is possible only on the basis of ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, respect for its policy of non-alignment. He noted that the partitioning of the island favours only imperialist circles that are trying to include Cyprus into the military sphere of NATO.

The realization of the proposal by the President of Cyprus Spyros Kyprianou to demilitarize the Republic of Cyprus, to withdraw foreign troops from its territory and to liquidate all foreign military bases would be an important step towards a just settlement of the Cyprus problem, Rolandhis stated.

The representatives of Greece, Turkey and the Turkish Kish community of [words indistinct] declared for the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus question and supported in principle the idea of further talks between all interested sides with the aim of resolving the Cyprus problem.

I. Hulinsky, Czechoslovakia's permanent representative at the United Nations Organization, stressed that the known Soviet proposal to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations is of special importance for the destinies of the people of Cyprus. That proposal, he noted, is directed at strengthening the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

Representatives of India, Kuwait, Nigeria and other countries declared for a just settlement of the Cyprus question within the framework of the known decisions of the United Nations Organization.

USSR'S TROYANOVSKIY SPEAKS

LD161744Y Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 16 TASS--The U.N. Security Council has discussed the situation in Cyprus. As a result of numerous consultations with the concerned parties and the consent of the Cyprus Government, the council decided to extend the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus for six months--till December 15, 1978.

The discussion of this issue revealed the deep concern of the world community over the stalled settlement of the Cyprus problem that leads to a preservation of tension in the East Mediterranean.

Speaking at the Security Council meeting, the USSR's Permanent Representative to the U.S. Oleg Troyanovskiy emphasized that the Soviet Union firmly supports the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the Republic of Cyprus, its status of non-aligned state.

The Soviet Union is a consistent advocate of a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem that would take into account the interests of the entire Cyprus people, with due consideration for the interests of the entire Cyprus people, with due consideration for the interests and rights of both the Greek and Turkish communities of the island. The inalienable right of the Cyprus people--Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots--to settle itself the domestic affairs of its own state should be secured. It is important to apply further efforts to revive the spirit of mutual trust and cooperation between the two communities on the island, the Soviet representative further noted. It is an urgent need to put an end to all foreign interference in Cyprus's internal affairs, to withdraw from the island all foreign troops and liquidate the existing foreign military bases there. The Soviet Union is for an immediate fulfilment of the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus in their entirety. A settlement of the Cyprus problem, the Soviet Union is convinced, would facilitate the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations Organisation.

DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE DENOUNCES U.S. BASES ON GUAM

LD171841Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 17, TASS--The U.N. Decolonisation Committee discussed the question of military and other activities by colonial powers in the territories they administer, activities which may hamper the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Speakers at a committee meeting expressed serious concern over the fact that the United States has turned Guam Island into a military base which jeopardises peace and security in the West Pacific.

The Air Force Base Andersen which lies on the northern extremity of Guam is, as the Pentagon admitted, the most important base of strategic aviation in that part of the Pacific. Fifteen B-52 bombers are now based there.

The naval base on Guam Island is used for repair and technical maintenance of the ships of the 7th American Fleet. It also serves as a base for submarines equipped with nuclear Polaris missiles.

The U.N. Decolonisation Committee strongly condemned the construction of American military bases on Guam Island as an activity hampering the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in respect of the population of that territory, which has been made the Pentagon's bridgehead in the Pacific.

SPEAKERS AT ILO CONFERENCE DENOUNCE APARTHEID

LD172250Y Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, Jun 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Antonov reports: A two-day special meeting of the 64th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) was held at the Geneva Palace of Nations to discuss the struggle against apartheid. It was attended by representatives from 136 ILO member-countries, international organisations and national liberation movements.

Speakers at the meeting voiced concern over the fact that the racist regimes in the south of Africa continue committing crimes in defiance of repeated decisions by the United Nations aimed at eliminating racism and apartheid, and of world public protests.

E. Michali, a South African trade union leader, representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, urged the conferees to strengthen their solidarity with the struggle of the South African people.

The racist regime in South Africa, said A. Pemba, a spokesman of the South African Trade Union Congress, would have collapsed long ago if not for the support it has from the Western imperialist forces.

Speakers at the meeting said that military equipment, strategic military materials as well as capital investments from monopolies and banks of the USA, Britain, the FRG and a number of other NATO countries are streaming as before to South Africa in violation of all the U.N. decisions. Tel Aviv is also involved in this.

Petr Pimenov, secretary of the AUCCTU, a delegate of the Soviet trade unions, stressed in his statement that the Soviet trade unions consider it their internationalist duty to come out in defence of the rights and demands of the indigenous population in the south of Africa.

UN REPORT LABELS S. AFRICAN RAID IN ANGOLA 'BRUTAL CRIME'

LD181746Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 18, TASS--Assertions by Pretoria racists that during the South African raid in Kasinga (People's Republic of Angola) they routed there not a camp of Namibian civilian refugees, but a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] guerrilla base, is an outrageous lie. This conclusion was reached by a delegation sent by the U.N. supreme commissioner for the affairs of refugees, which visited recently Kasinga and met the surviving witnesses of the racist atrocities.

The delegation prepared a detailed report about the bloody atrocities perpetrated by the South African aggressors on Angolan soil, and sent it to the office of the supreme U.N. commissioner for the affairs of refugees. Everything the delegation saw in Kasinga, the report says, can be described in no other manner than as a brutal crime.

The report points out that Kasinga was a refugee camp and not a guerrilla base, as falsely maintained by the South-African aggressors. The exceptionally civilian character of the population of Kasinga, consisting mainly of women, old people and children, was testified also by a UNICEF mission which visited the Namibian refugee camp a few days before the criminal attack by the RSA racists. Wrathfully condemning the RSA's aggression against Angola, the authors of the report appeal to the U.N. and other international organisations to provide effective aid to Namibian refugees who found asylum in Angola.

At present, according to the South-West Africa People's Organisation, there are some 30,000 Namibian refugees in the People's Republic of Angola.

UNITED STATES

AMERICANS ALARMED BY WHITE HOUSE FOREIGN POLICY COURSE

LD161325Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Correspondent Yuriy Soltan report from Washington]

[Text] The so-called hard course in U.S. foreign policy divulged by the White House has caused alarm [trevozhnoye razmyshleniye] among Americans. Is it possible that we might again be heading for a cold war, fraught with dangerous confrontations? Such a question is increasingly often being asked here.

Americans were not satisfied by the administration's explanation that such a course was allegedly provoked by the intensification of communist intrigues and the growth of the Soviet military threat. This kind of false argument is not being taken at all seriously here. The President's statement that his administration will continue seeking to achieve, in its relations with the Soviet Union, acceptable agreements and progress toward ending the arms race has also failed to reassure the public. These words contrast too sharply with real deeds. And Americans act and react in a most negative fashion.

A letter expressing alarm and perplexity over the administration's latest foreign policy actions was sent to the President by members of the House Foreign Relations Committee. Prominent U.S. senators have set up an ad hoc committee in support of a new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union, the talks on which were blocked in the final stage [na poslednem etape] by the White House. A statement condemning President Carter's speech on Soviet-U.S. relations as running counter to the interests of the American people was made by the influential Committee on Agreement Between East and West, which is made up of politicians and representatives of U.S. scientific and business circles. Letters and telegrams criticizing the administration are now arriving at the White House and Congress from various public and trade union organizations and individual American citizens.

The White House obviously did not expect that the decision to veer to the right [resheniye sdelat kren vpravo] in U.S. foreign policy, which enraptured the hawks and anti-Sovietists, would engender such a negative reaction in the country.

U.S. FAILS TO PROVE CLAIMS OF 'INTERFERENCE' IN ZAIRE

LD161603Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Political commentator Yuriy Zhukov article: "Lies Don't Get You Very Far"]

[Text] Readers will recall the doggedness that the organizers of the intervention undertaken by the United States and its NATO allies in Zaire displayed in disseminating a most preposterous and slanderous story that their incursion was allegedly undertaken in retaliation for "interference" by the USSR, Cuba and the GDR.

As the Washington POST wrote 9 June, the U.S. Government perceived a "tempting opportunity" (!) to depict matters as if it were helping "a legitimate government defend itself against Soviet-Cuban interference." Therefore it "began to actively seek evidence of participation by Cubans" in the Zairian events. But, try as the CIA agents might, they did not succeed in corroborating this "tempting" story. Although the CIA prepared a "3-inch thick file of intelligence documents," government workers who familiarized themselves with these "documents" concluded they were "ambiguous," and the government decided not to publish them.

All the same, the fiction about "interference by the USSR, Cuba and the GDR" was repeated constantly in every possible way by not only the bourgeois press but also by leading figures of the countries that participated in the intervention, including the U.S. President, although it was resolutely refuted in Moscow, Havana and Berlin.

Naturally, the public of the West, seeing that the slanderous allegations against the USSR, Cuba and the GDR--which had been authoritatively refuted--were not being substantiated, and that the collective aggression by the NATO countries was expanding more and more, began saying to the leaders of this bloc: "Good sirs, there is not a single soldier from the socialist countries in Zaire, but every day we see NATO soldiers who are fighting there. So how can you justify this intervention?"

On 27 May the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the suggestion of Senator G. McGovern, formally demanded that the government "offer proof to support the statement made by President Carter." The same demands were ringing out increasingly loudly in the press as well.

The U.S. Government was clearly taken aback by these demands. Considerable time was needed before CIA Director Adm S. Turner agreed to explain to the members of the committee--he did not appear before them until 9 June.

But...at the same time it had been announced in advance that "the Carter administration declines to present documentary proof to the committee." In this connection the New York TIMES warned 7 June that "the decision not to pass on to the committee the 'raw' material might provoke a sharp discussion Friday when CIA Director Turner is due to testify in support of the administration's statement."

And that was what happened. As the New York TIMES reported 10 June, although Admiral Turner expatiated for 3 hours at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee session, the committee chairman told journalists after the meeting with Turner: "The Carter administration has not offered any convincing evidence to support its accusations that Cuba was seriously involved in training and equipping the insurgents."

At the same time yet another propaganda action was undertaken for the purpose of somehow justifying the Zairian intervention by the United States and its allies. On 6 June UPI reported that congressional leaders had been invited to the White House for a strictly private meeting. After the meeting, "four high-ranking congressional leaders supported President Carter's allegations that Cuba and the Soviet Union had given assistance to the Katangan invasion of Zaire" (that is how U.S. propaganda terms the uprising in Zaire's Shaba Province--Yu.Zh.)

The agency reported triumphantly that "these four leaders--Howard Baker, Senate minority leader; House Speaker Thomas O'Neill; John Rhodes, House minority leader; and Robert Byrd, Senate majority leader--were unanimous in their support after Carter, CIA Director Turner and other officials had briefed them on the intelligence data confirming the President's allegations."

But what precisely were these four gentlemen told in the White House? On this score they proved to be far less garrulous: In essence, they had nothing to say! As the New York TIMES reported the same day with reference to information received from one of the participants in that private session, the CIA director was unable to show "any photographs or anything like them as proof." He had merely indicated some point on a map of Angola purported to be the "location of the training camps used by the Cubans."

Anonymous "officials" reported in veiled terms that "the government gathered information from the most varied sources" (which ones precisely is not known!). They also said that they "can (?) show the location not only of guerrilla bases but also of ammunition and other supply dumps." UPI, for its part, pointed out that congressional leaders "declared that Carter and Turner had referred to 35 pieces of intelligence information to back up their accusations, but only orally. They declared that they were not shown any (!) documents, maps or photographs."

"At the basis of these reports," the New York TIMES states in clarification, "were the results of interrogations of Katangan insurgents taken prisoner by Belgian and French paratroopers."

Permit me to say this: The accusations of "interference" by the USSR, Cuba and the GDR were, after all, made before Belgian and French paratroops appeared there, and as justification for an intervention that had been prepared well in advance! But now the senators are being fooled with some statements--which, moreover, are uncorroborated--from nameless prisoners of war captured by these paratroopers.

You can imagine what kind of "treatment" these prisoners were subjected to by paratroopers who, in the past, acquired their skills in Algeria; an eloquent account of this was given in the book "Interrogation Under Duress" by French journalist Henri Alleg, who, at that time, had fallen into the paratroops' clutches. The paratroopers in Shaba were commanded by the same butcher Erulin, who had tortured Alleg in Algeria and who has now risen to the rank of colonel.

And after all this, John Rhodes, House Minority leader who participated in the conversation in the White House, was able to say: "This evidence convinced us. If the Cubans did not do this, let them prove that they really did not do it."

This is said by people who claim to respect laws which consider a person innocent until proven guilty in a court. So by what right do they demand that those people, upon whom these gentlemen are heaping this monstrous slander, must prove their own innocence?

Things are going badly for the interventionists if they resort to this kind of argument, if I may use that word: Lies do not get you very far--this has been proved once again, as the slanderers find themselves with their backs to the wall.

CIA Allegations Ridiculed

LD1810447 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Now a commentary on events in Zaire, a case similar to the Tonkin Gulf incident:

CIA Director Stansfield Turner has had four briefings with the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee in an attempt to persuade its members that the agency has conclusive evidence of the ostensible Soviet-Cuban involvement in Zaire. According to Mr Turner, the job of intelligence is assembling clues and fitting the pieces into one picture. However, Senators Frank Church, George McGovern, John Sparkman and others have remained unconvinced in the absence of documentary evidence and point to the CIA evidence as circumstantial.

There are several reasons, in my view. One is that there is no documentary evidence. The second reason seems to be that the CIA has only had experts for collecting clues and fitting them into one picture since the [word indistinct] official story. The case with Zaire is no exception. The USSR and Cuba were accused of interference in Zaire immediately after news of the uprising in Shaba Province reached Washington. In other words the accusation came well before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee demanded that the CIA produce evidence of Soviet involvement. That means that the agency had only one version to support, and the official version at that.

There is yet another version which, in my view, explains lingering doubts of some American senators of the trustworthiness of the White House assertion. There is striking similarity between the current American involvement in Zaire and the war in Vietnam, rather the initial stage of that war, which began after the American Congress passed the notorious Tonkin Gulf Resolution accusing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam of launching a torpedo attack on American warships. Years later it turned out that nobody had ever seen any Vietnamese torpedo boats, and that radar screens could have picked anything in the early morning of 5 August 1964, clouds included. In 1968 the American people were told that there was no attack against American destroyers in the Tonkin Gulf. However, in 1964 the CIA did the job it was told to do and produced conclusive evidence of the attack. They must have collected proofs, fitted them into one picture to receive a desirable cumulative effect. That is precisely what the CIA is doing now in an attempt to persuade the doubting senators from the Foreign Relations Committee.

In theory, the fact that the CIA and the United States administration cheated both the American Congress and the public in 1964 does not necessarily mean that they are doing the same now; but that is only in theory. Such a supposition could be supplied if the CIA had an immaculate record around the world, and in Africa in particular. But this is not so. In 1966 the CIA helped overthrow the legitimate government of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana. In 1975 it cooperated with South Africa when the latter invaded Angola. The CIA paid millions of dollars to splinter groups in Angola, which regularly launched attacks on bases in Zaire and Namibia, which is controlled by South Africa.

Washington waged the war in Vietnam not only to preserve its political influence there but its economic investments as well. The same holds true of Zaire, where American investments are second only to those in South Africa. In Zaire, as well as South Vietnam, Washington came to assist corrupt and unpopular regimes. In Saigon, the CIA was reshuffling its stooges one after another on orders from Washington, desperately trying to find a person who could be presented to the world as a symbol of the American-type democracy in Asia. The CIA did not stage a coup in Zaire for one reason only: Mobutu had destroyed whatever opposition there was. Therefore, Washington has to do with this man only, inept and corrupt though he be. But of course with some imagination and resourcefulness, revealed both the White House and the CIA, the Mobutu regime in Zaire can be passed on to the world as a decent, democratic and independent government. However, much more effort is needed to cover up direct American involvement in Africa, spearheaded by the CIA, by trying to convince normal people of the ostensible Soviet-Cuban involvement there.

MANSFIELD CALLS FOR MORE JAPANESE MILITARY SPENDING

LD171004Y Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 17, TASS--The United States of America has made another call for a build-up of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, for Japan's enhanced military role in Asia. The U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo M. Mansfield told the participants in the 15th conference of businessmen of the two countries that Japan's bigger military might, within the framework of the Japanese-American military alliance, was a very important factor of security and stability in North-East Asia.

Mansfield's pronouncements, writes the newspaper JAPAN TIMES, for the first time categorically express the insistent demands of the U.S. Government that Japan should increase its defence expenditures.

CONGRESSMEN, PUBLIC OPPOSE PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON BOMB

LD171202Y Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress showed again utter neglect for demands of the U.S. and international public to ban for ever production of neutron weapons. Placemen of the militarist circles in the Capitol rejected again, by a majority vote, the proposal to give up financing of the production of this mass destruction weapon.

This proposal was tabled [introduced] by a group of congressmen as an amendment to the bill on the budget of the U.S. Energy Department, whose articles include allocations for development of the neutron bomb. The initiative for advancing this proposal was made by member of the House of Representatives Theodore Weiss who was supported by more than 65 legislators. Substantiating the need for this amendment, Theodore Weiss stressed that as the public opinion polls show convincingly, the majority of Americans strongly object to neutron weapons.

Another congressman, Don Edwards, sharply criticized the assertions of the Pentagon and those in the Congress who support its interests that the United States' NATO allies are extremely interested in production of the neutron bomb. I don't know of a single West European country asking the United States to protect it with neutron weapons, Don Edwards said. Member of the House Paul Simon justly stressed that creation and deployment of the new system of armaments will only increase the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war.

These calls for sanity, however, did not influence supporters of the course at heightening tensions and fanning up the arms race.

BILL CONTAINS 'HUGE SUM' FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LD170934Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 17, TASS--The House of Representatives for the umpteenth time has been led by the Pentagon. It allocated it a huge sum of 3,800 million dollars for military construction in 1979 fiscal year. The money will be used for the construction and modernization of more than 1,000 projects in the United States and abroad.

The bill is now with the Senate for consideration. The lobbyists of the Defence Department are trying hard to push it through. The exorbitant allocations are an inseparable part of strategic plans aimed at strengthening American military presence abroad.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER OFFICIAL VIOLATES SOVIET LAW

LD171258Y Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 17, TASS--On June 12 of this year, with the sanction of procurator, criminal proceedings were started against Francis Crawford, the deputy head of the permanent representation in Moscow of the U.S. firm International Harvester for violating Soviet laws.

Crawford systematically sold to individual Soviet citizens large amounts of foreign currency at speculative prices. That is, committed a crime stipulated in Article 88 of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation.

Criminal proceedings were also instituted against three Soviet citizens, Crawford's accomplices in the criminal activity.

NEW U.S. PROPAGANDA SERVICE CONTINUES SUBVERSION

LD152102Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

["Misinformation Monopoly"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--The desire of developing countries to establish their own joint news service encounters strong resistance by the propaganda organs of imperialist states, above all, the USA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes today. Steps are being taken, the article says, to obstruct effective activity of the new pool of developing countries.

The newspaper emphasises that the West is seriously worried over the fact that developments in the world on the whole are not following the script prepared by bourgeois propagandists and politologists. The growing might of the socialist community makes an ever bigger impact on the minds and sentiments of people throughout the world. The Western propaganda arsenal, the article says, has no ideas that could be counterposed to the ideas of peace, freedom, democracy and socialism.

The decision of the Washington administration to reorganize the U.S. propaganda service, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, ought to be assessed as acknowledgement of the failures of the Western ideologists. An Agency for International Communication was set up to replace USIA which had gained theunenviable reputation as a "cold war" survival.

Though the sponsors of the reform emphasized that the propaganda methods will be different, the article says, essentially nothing is changing. "The new propaganda service, just as its predecessor, is going to continue ideological subversion, intervention in the internal affairs of the socialist and developing countries, covered by the fig leaf of calls for 'defense of human rights' and safeguarding 'absolute freedom of information'".

Noting the widely-publicized facts of CIA direct complicity in the organization of various ideological diversions, the newspaper emphasizes, observers in developing countries voiced misgivings that the new propaganda service of the United States would be made still more dependent on American intelligence agencies.

U.S. TRADE UNION BUREAUCRACY SERVES BIG CAPITAL

LD191748Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 19, TASS--TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes: The struggle of the working people of the United States against the onslaught of the monopolies on their rights and vital interests is proceeding in difficult conditions. This onslaught is being combined with new attempts of the big corporations to weaken the trade union organisations with the help of federal and local authorities, especially the trade unions that are striving to uphold actively the interests of factory and office workers. One of the manifestations of this offensive on the trade unions is the creation in the United States of a "committee for an environment free of trade unions".

The main "headquarters" of big business--the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Chamber of Commerce--are busy coordinating actions against the trade unions.

The offensive of the monopolies is facilitated by the efforts of collaborationists within the trade-union movement--trade union bureaucrats of the type of George Meany. The process of the merging of trade union bureaucrats with the employers and the state apparatus proceeded at a particularly rapid pace in recent years.

"I believe in the capitalist system just as anyone else present in this hall", George Meany said, speaking in the U.S. Congress to the legislators, who represent and uphold the interests of big capital.

Proceeding from this credo the leaders of the type of George Meany are channeling the work of their trade unions into the course bed [as received] of close cooperation with the bosses of the corporations and the state. Receiving big salaries and large awards of different form, some trade-union bosses become themselves employers, owners of large land holdings, real estate, co-owners of companies. Prominent trade-union bosses often receive awards in the form of high official posts.

In these conditions it is difficult to expect that they can seriously and consistently attend to the defence of the interests of the working people.

Sidney Lens, an expert on American trade unions, notes that trade union leaders become so distant from union members that they accept the ethics of business... Rank-and-file members are now losing not only their right to object but also their right to state their objection, and trade unions are run no longer by members but by the trade union officials. Important decisions, Sidney Lens continues, are adopted not by members of the local trade unions but by their leaders. Officials of local organizations, too, are being removed from decision making, this being reserved for national leaders. The foundation of the trade union pyramid is losing its important prerogatives and concerning itself increasingly with matters of secondary importance, while the entrenched bureaucracy at the top is becoming the dominant force. Any organized opposition by union members to the leadership is usually regarded as an act of dissidence, as a threat to the very existence of the union and punished accordingly.

George Meany and other helpers of monopolies have been repeatedly accused of not conducting a resolute struggle against antilabour legislation, of not taking measures to draw into unions the millions of non-organized workers (at present U.S. trade unions unite less than a quarter of all wage and salary earners), of sabotaging the struggle for the civil rights of blacks and their equality in the unions themselves, of flouting elementary democratic principles and violating the rules of trade unions. But the trade union bureaucrats, who hypocritically talk about "democratic rights and freedoms," remain deaf to demands for radical reforms in the trade unions that they head. More and more facts appear lately showing that the working people of the United States do not want to put up with this. Resistance is growing to the onslaught by the monopolies. Growing at the same time is the movement to sever ties with the collaborationists, to put an end to the policy of class cooperation upheld by Meany and company.

CORRECTION TO USSR 'REBUTTAL' TO CARTER ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

The following is a correction to the item entitled "USSR Issues Rebuttal to Carter's Annapolis Speech," published in the 19 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1:

Page B 9, second paragraph, last line should read...of international relations. We hope for the speediest realization of this truth in Washington.

It is important...supplying dropped line.

CHINESE OFFICIALS' VISIT TO U.S.S. ENTERPRISE RAPIED

OW1914012 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] According to an AFP correspondent's report from Hong Kong, Chinese officials have visited the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise, anchored in Hong Kong. They were sent to visit the warship to (?become familiar with) its military equipment. They asked many military questions concerning the warship and its aircraft.

This incident concerning Chinese representatives visiting the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise can be considered further proof that Peking supports the presence of U.S. Armed Forces in Southeast Asia. This ship is one of the principal battleships of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

There has been much more proof in the past: China opposes modifying the status of U.S. military bases in the Philippines; welcomes the slowing down of the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea, supports the building of imperialist military bases on Diego Garcia Island; prefers the strengthening of the activities of the military bloc ANZUS. The policy of strength pursued by the Washington administration for Southeast Asia has won increasing understanding and support from the Peking authorities. China has adopted such a policy itself in Southeast Asia, has made territorial demands on many nations in this region, and has conducted military sabotage against them. Recently Peking also took the road of stirring up disputes in this region, compelled Cambodia to launch armed provocations against Vietnam and Thailand, and arbitrarily worsened Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

The uniformity of Peking's motives and measures is [words indistinct] with the policies of aggression of Peking and Washington in Southeast Asia. For example, many observers believe that Peking forcible occupied the Hsisha islands in January 1974 with unofficial approval from the White House. Since the recent visit to China by Brzezinski, the assistant to the U.S. President on national security affairs, the United States has taken into consideration the Chinese desire that the U.S. not hurry to normalize relations with Vietnam. Brzezinksi also attacked Vietnam and renounced it for expansion and aggression.

At present, the Asian press has paid increasing attention to the (?similarity) between Chinese and U.S. Asian policies and has commented on them unfavorably. The Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN recently said: China has begun to take unified steps with the U.S. policy for Asia. The Indian paper PATRIOT points out: China's support of the U.S. militarist policy for Asia has hindered the development of detente in this region.

Peking and Washington have increasingly tended to take coordinated steps to intervene in the affairs of Southeast Asia, and have directed their spearheads at this region's peaceful and progressive forces. In light of this situation, the Chinese representatives' visit to the Enterprise is symbolic. It should be known that this battleship has played an active part in the imperialists' long and bloody aggression against the Indochinese peoples.

IRANIANS RESENT PEKING'S ATTEMPTS TO ENCOURAGE COLD WAR

LD191815Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Yuriy Chudorov commentary]

[Text] Even when Huang Hua was still in Turkey, some world radios and press predicted the objectives which the Chinese foreign minister would try to achieve during his talks in Teheran.

For example, the BBC predicted with great pleasure that Huang Hua would try to persuade Iran to pursue an anti-Soviet policy and that he would also try to encourage the Persian Gulf states, which as a result of imperialist policies are being turned into one of the hotbeds of the world, to intensify the arms race.

The American UPI pointed out that a series of problems, including the issues of Zaire, Ethiopia and the Middle East, will be discussed in Teheran. However, a great many observers predicted that, like his visit to Turkey, the objective of the PRC foreign minister's visit to Teheran will focus on creating obstacles against detente in Asia and resumption of the cold war. These observers had adequate reasons for their prediction.

It has been clear for some time that the principal aims of PRC foreign policy revolve around resisting a relaxation of world tension, fomenting the flames of the cold war and encouraging other countries to adopt an anti-Soviet policy. This policy was made clear to a great extent during Huang Hua's visit to Turkey. However, it failed to create a positive response in that country and Turkey's press attacked it vehemently. Despite this negative reaction, Huang Hua pursued this very same policy in Teheran.

Immediately after his arrival in Teheran, Huang Hua mentioned the need for an arms race in the Persian Gulf region. During his talks with Iranian officials, he reviewed the situation in Zaire and the Horn of Africa--namely, the regions where Peking's policy corresponds with the imperialists' policy in dominating the African nations. The expansion of cooperation between the PRC and the Persian Gulf regimes, which are taking measures against such progressive countries as Afghanistan and the PDRY, was also reviewed.

Peking, referred to by the Turkish press as the new imperialists' gendarms in the East, obviously wishes to fulfil its role in the struggle by imperialism and reaction against the countries and their peoples who have been following the path of strengthening the foundation of their independence and progress. Reading the commentaries carried by JOURNAL DE TEHERAN on this subject, one notes that during his talks with Iranian officials, Huang Hua tried to discredit Soviet policies and create discord and mistrust against them.

Meanwhile, resorting to pompous eloquence, Huang Hua kept repeating the claim that, as it were, Peking entertained friendly sentiments for the Persian Gulf states. He reiterated the Maoists' wishes to strengthen the bonds of friendship with these countries.

As for Peking's friendship sentiments, it should be pointed out that nowadays more and more people distrust such assurances by the Maoists. We often witness situations wherein assurances by Peking officials about their friendship are coupled with the intensification of sabotage activities by Maoists against these same countries being addressed by Peking. The examples of Burma, Thailand and the Philippines bear this out.

The Persian Gulf region is no exception. While speaking of friendly sentiments for the Persian Gulf states, Peking is attempting to penetrate it and secure strongholds there in order to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries.

As for other remarks by Huang Hua, one cannot dismiss the interpretation that these remarks smell of the worst period of the cold war. Huang Hua's remarks have apparently pleased imperialist quarters; they are pleased in seeing Peking as their ally in the struggle against detente and national liberation movements. This policy of Peking is a source of pleasure for reactionary regimes, particularly those which are apprehensive of their peoples' liberation aspirations above all.

As for the nations themselves, one should point out that Peking's policy and Maoists' attempts to foment the evil-smelling flames of the cold war will only culminate in protest and aversion. The Iranian people, who have been struggling against the imperialists' autocratic activities, cannot but resent the [word indistinct] and collusion of Peking with the imperialists against the nations engaged in national liberation movements. The peace-loving Iranian people are interested in strengthening the foundations of peace and international cooperation in the region where they live. One of the main conditions of this situation is establishment of good and friendly relations between Iran and its neighbors.

As we know, the Iranian people are interested in good neighborly relations with the USSR, as it has repeatedly proved its friendly policy to them. As for the cold war, it should be pointed out that the Iranian people hold definite views about it. Kayhan writes that Iran never benefited from the cold war, and there is no reason to wish for its return. No one should forget such views as expressed by Iranian social circles.

PRC NAVAL INSTRUCTORS ARRIVE IN KINSHASA

LD191919Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

["Peking: Dangerous Policy of Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, June 19, TASS--A team of Chinese naval experts has arrived in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, as reported by the Zairian newspaper SALONGO. The Chinese will train Zairian navymen under an agreement on cooperation in the military field between the two countries.

At first glance the sending by China of naval instructors to a country thousands of kilometres away and whose sea coast is so small that it can hardly be discerned on a map, appears to be just a curiosity. But it acquires a very definite meaning if we recall that early this month Zaire was visited by the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua who, as reported by the press, promised Zaire extensive aid, in particular, in supplying the Zairian army. A Chinese military delegation headed by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army Chi Hao-tien, that is now touring West European countries, is expected in Kinshasa on Saturday. This delegation will discuss the question of military deliveries to the Kinshasa regime.

The marked intensification of military cooperation between Peking and the Mobutu regime is directed primarily at suppressing the rebel movement in Shaba Province, and is an instance of undisguised interference by China into the internal affairs of that African country, coinciding in time and in aims with the interference effected there by NATO countries.

China's policy in Africa, where it merges with the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism, the steps taken by Peking to become closer with NATO--all this stems from the Chinese leadership's hostility to the Soviet Union, that has been elevated to the rank of state policy, from Peking's course of frustrating detente, whipping up military threats and setting states at loggerheads. This policy only aggravates international tension and creates a danger to peace.

PEACE AND PROGRESS ON SOCIAL ACTIVIST KUO MO-JO'S DEATH

OW180535Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It has been reported that Kuo Mo-jo, noted man of letters, scientist and social activist in China, died in Peking at the age of 86. For many years Kuo Mo-jo had been one of the leading writers in China. While the new Chinese literature was emerging, his works were quite popular at home and abroad. He had written some important academic papers. The most valuable among them is his study on the social system of ancient China. His scientific and literary activities placed him among the eminent personages of China. After the founding of the PRC, he participated in various activities and took charge of several social and literary organizations, including the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Workers, the Chinese Committee for Defense of Peace and the council of the Chinese Writers' Association. He visited the Soviet Union several times in the capacity of vice chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. He described his impressions of the Soviet Union in his poems, articles and book "My Trip to the Soviet Union."

The so-called Cultural Revolution instigated by Mao Tse-tung destroyed the fate of many people. Thousands of earnest cultural activists, who were loyal to the Chinese people and refused to take part in the Cultural Revolution, became its victims. They were dismissed from their jobs and deprived of the freedom to write and take part in creative activities. Some even lost their lives. In those dark days of the so-called Cultural Revolution, Kuo Mo-jo himself altered his own fate. On the eve of the mass persecution launched by the Red Guards amid an anti-Soviet fervor, Kuo Mo-jo repudiated his past words, deeds and convictions. In a speech made in April 1966, he said that as a historian, poet and writer, he was ashamed of himself and that his writings were worthless and should be burned.

In this way, he dug his own grave.

Kuo Mo-jo stood by indifferently and submissively when the Chinese people's achievements in socialism and culture came under attack. He continued to act as chairman of the defunct Federation of Literary and Art Workers, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and vice chairman of the National People's Congress. Entrusted with a new assignment, Kuo Mo-jo published anti-Soviet articles and wrote poems and articles praising the personality cult, deliberately distorting facts in order to please politicians. The Cultural Revolution was the turning point of his (?miserable fate) in his later life. The "revolution" actually destroyed Kuo Mo-jo as an authoritative scholar and man of letters. His activities in his last 12 years did not bring him any honor. His fate is merely an example of the grave damage done to science and culture by Mao Tse-tung's adventurism.

MULATOV COMMENTS ON PEOPLE'S DAILY ATTACK

OW192321Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Mulatov commentary]

[Excerpts] First, let's talk about the state of affairs within the Chinese leading clique. The recent issues of a well-known Hong Kong weekly, CHINA NEWS ANALYSIS, contain many interesting reports on this subject.

A lengthy article in this weekly entitled "Political Movements of the People's Republic of China" analyzes the intricate contradictions between the Teng and Hua factions in China's leading clique. According to the article, Hua Kuo-feng does not want Teng Hsiao-ping to come to power again. By citing numerous examples of contradictions on cadre and economic questions between these two successors to Mao Tse-tung, the article leads the readers to the conclusion that at present there are in reality two central committees in China's leading clique. This Hong Kong weekly also points out how the Teng Hsiao-ping clique takes advantage of the late Chou En-lai's prestige and fame to promote its own factional interests.

According to reports published in the Chinese press, the famous circular issued by the CCP Central Committee banning persecution of those who made mistakes in the period of of the first great Cultural Revolution during 1966-1974 is still ignored in many places. This circular is supposed to have been prepared by Hua Kuo-feng's headquarters, while the high-level miliary leaders connected with Teng Hsiao-ping's headquarters resolutely disagree with it. This is only one example of the serious differences between the two contradictory factions.

Now, let's talk about the second question; that is, the Chinese authorities have been stirring up an anti-Vietnamese movement. Recently, the movement has been associated with fresh, groundless anti-Soviet rumors. On 17 June, PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article which embodied in a most (undisguised) manner the nationalist anti-Vietnamese and anti-Soviet attack launched by the Peking social-chauvinists. However, the Chinese authorities' attempt to describe the Soviet Union as the instigator is unavailing and despicable. The question of the so-called persecution and expulsion of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam was created and advertised in Peking, not in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and, of cours , not in Moscow. By creating this question the Peking social-chauvinists have exposed themselves. It should be noted that people throughout the world have seen Peking's eagerness to stir up a noisy political propaganda movement against Socialist Vietnam by concocting certain superficial excuses. Only in this way can Chinese authorities explain their refusal of and indifference to all the sensible suggestions made by the Vietnamese side on calmly discussing questions of mutual interests and by seeking truth from facts. In the past, Mao Tse-tung deteriorated to such an extent that he took a nationalist stand. This complicated China's relations with the Soviet Union and othermembers of the friendly socialist camp. Now, the successors of Mao Tse-tung have raised a hue and cry from their big-power chauvinist stand, and as a result, Chinese-Vietnam relations have deteriorated to the present abnormal state.

In the last part of my commentary on today's China, I wish to call your attention to the fact that some Chinese naval officers and men have arrived in Zaire and that the Chinese military delegation presently touring Western countries will also visit Zaire. These two visiting groups have the same mission; that is, to give military assistance to the present Zairian regime.

China is anxious to participate in the imperialist plan in Africa devised by the United States and other NATO countries. It should be noted that China is in no way helping the Zairian people as deceitfully advertised by Chinese propaganda organs. What China is helping is the tyrannical rule of the present Mobutu regime. China's assistance to the Mobutu anti-people regime is just implementing the policies that the monopoly groups of the United States and other Western countries are forcing their governments to carry out in order to protect their decadent colonialist interests. It is increasingly clear that Peking has become a servant of Washington.

PRC'S YANG VISITS YUGOSLAVIA; ARMS TALKS POSSIBLE

LD191605Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Chinese Military Delegation in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 June--A PRC military delegation headed by Yang Yung, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff, is here on an official visit. The delegation includes high-ranking leaders of the Chinese Navy, Air Force and Ground Forces.

The Yugoslav press reports that the delegation had the opportunity to familiarize itself with a number of military subunits of the Yugoslav People's Army and to visit military academies. It points out that people here are not excluding the possibility that talks will be held on military cooperation between the PRC and Yugoslavia, particularly on the possibility of placing orders for the production of several types of armaments at Yugoslavia's military industry enterprises.

ZHIVKOV DENIES TERRITORIAL 'CLAIMS' AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA

LD191549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "For Peace and Security"]

[Text] Sofia, 16 June--Speaking at a meeting in the city of Blagoevgrad devoted to the 122d anniversary of the birth of D. Blagoev, T. Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, concentrated particularly on a number of international problems. Despite the attempts of imperialist and reactionary circles to step up the arms race and activate material and psychological preparation for war, he said, the determining factor in the international arena is the turn toward detente and the assertion of lasting peace throughout the world.

T. Zhivkov paid special attention to the situation in the Balkan Peninsula.

The people's Republic of Bulgaria, T. Zhivkov stressed, will remain loyal to the principled and constructive policy in the Balkans that it has been steadily pursuing as a socialist country. We have not interfered and do not intend to interfere in internal affairs or take advantage of our neighbors' potential domestic or international difficulties.

T. Zhivkov then said that Bulgaria attaches paramount significance to relations with the Balkan socialist countries. Our cooperation with Romania is developing dynamically, along a rising curve. And with respect to Yugoslavia we pursue a consistent policy of all-round development of cooperation and friendship. In recent years considerable progress has been achieved in expanding economic ties and political contacts, and relations have been activated in science, education and culture.

"I want to restate clearly and categorically," T. Zhivkov continued, "that Bulgaria has no territorial claims against Yugoslavia. We are prepared to sign a joint declaration in which both countries would solemnly confirm the principle of inviolability of borders and mutually reject territorial claims."

T. Zhivkov then noted the great positive changes in the development of Bulgaria's relations with Turkey and Greece.

"Of course, we are far from wanting to idealize the situation in our region," T. Zhivkov said. "It remains complex and contradictory. As in other parts of the world, certain NATO imperialist forces and Maoists with them are galvanizing their actions in this region.

"We are convinced that the noble cause of neighborliness and mutual understanding will gain the upper hand in the Balkans, as it will everywhere in the world, because it accords with the peoples' aspirations; because the cause of peace and security are encountering full support from the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community; because this cause is supported by all peace-loving forces," T. Zhivkov said.

PRAVDA NOTES DISCUSSION ON SCIENCE AT PZPR CC PLENUM

LD191521Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Science--The Motive Force for Progress"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 June--"For the further strengthening of the role of science in the country's socioeconomic development"--that was the theme to which the PZPR Central Committee plenum, which ended here today, was devoted. Prominent scientific and technical figures and officials of ministries, departments and economic organizations also took part in its work.

Very important directions of Polish scientific development during the period of building a developed socialist society in Poland were discussed. The discussion was based on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report which was delivered by E. Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

Continued scientific development, E. Gierek declared, is a problem for all the people. We shall do everything for the sake of strengthening socialist Poland, which occupies a worthy place in the socialist states community. Here the close links, broad exchange and cooperation with progressive Soviet science and technology assume special significance.

RUDE PRAVO DOCUMENTS 1968 'ANTICOMMUNIST' EVENTS

LD191910Y Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

["RUDE PRAVO: Lessons of the Past Caution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, June 19, TASS--The newspaper RUDE PRAVO has published an article showing the inner mechanism of the events of 1968 in Czechoslovakia.

There exists a document "Memo for Chairman of the Government Cernik," the paper writes. It follows from it that Minister of Internal Affairs J. Pavel and head of department at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia General Prhlik had drawn up the draft "On the Creation of a Guiding Centre of the State Which Must Take All State Power Into Its Hands During the Growth of Political Tension in the Country." The centre was to have consisted of the following: Dubcek, Smrkovski, Pavel and Cernik. The document openly says that being prepared were "security measures directed against actions by conservative forces, including labor camps for the re-education of various categories of people."

Prepared thus were concentration camps for party functionaries who did not wish to give up their communist convictions.

The archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs contain a document of July 11, 1968 under the number N/1-00109 3D-68 which is called "Conjectured Measures by the Minister of Internal Affairs in the Event of Attempts by the Reaction to Cause Disorder on the Territory of Czechoslovakia." It is clear from this document that Minister of Internal Affairs Pavel regarded then as a reactionary every member of the security forces who in the interests of protecting the republic tried somehow to come out against the subversive elements from the "Club 231" and other reactionary organizations, or came out in the defence of communists and non-party members who upheld the principles of socialism. Communists were shadowed while press officials who openly sided with anticommunism were given intensive protection.

The minister of internal affairs knew very well that hundreds of agents of capitalist intelligence services were operating in the republic, that high-ranking members of imperialist special services had arrived in Czechoslovakia under the guise of tourists. But he did not take any action against them. Everything that was done by the security forces was directed against those who came out in the defence of socialism.

The counter-revolutionary group entrenched in the city party committee of Prague began to say that "let some blood be shed," that "it is time to open concentration camps for principled communists." It was then that Pavel began to draw up the so-called "black lists" consisting of the names of upright and conscientious persons. It was precisely for this reason that the old imperialist agent Professor Cerny rubbed his hands saying that soon the time would come for hangings on lamp posts.

It was absolutely clear in July 1968 that the bloc of right-wing and anti-communist forces was preparing to strike a blow at the socialist foundations of the republic, that it was prepared to suppress everyone who would defend socialism. It was planned to deal the blow on the eve of the 14th extraordinary party congress early in September 1968.

All this could happen, the paper writes, because generations of former bourgeois strata continued to live in Czechoslovakia. Although they remained in the republic, they did not accept socialism. Exactly in that period it was necessary, considering the strong influence of the bourgeoisie, to consistently ensure and strengthen the leading role of the working class in society and show particular concern for the working class membership of the party. 1968 showed how many obvious anti-communists carried party cards in their pockets. This was made possible by the rejection of the class approach to the admission of new party members.

It is known that already several years before these events the CIA agent P. Tigrid had recommended bourgeois and petty-bourgeois elements to capitalise on the loss of vigilance by the party leadership and join the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The aims of the CIA were obvious: to create in the party a revisionist right-wing trend, to blunt the main weapon of communists and then deprive them of it altogether.

Let us look at the present activities of the so-called supporters of the revival of socialism who carried party cards in their pocket. I. Pelikan is now the first in all anti-Czechoslovak actions, L. Pachman turned to religion and through it teamed up with West German revanchist circles, M. Sulc became a coordinator in "Free Europe", a branch of the CIA, while A. Lim has become a venal penpusher who readily attacks our republic for money. There was quite a number of people who wanted a return of capitalism in our country. Many of them succeeded for a long time to conceal their true intentions.

Ten years have passed. Reports about the opening of concentration camps that were spread from the Prague City Party Committee, the document about the preparation of anti-communist measures by Pavel may seem to be a distant past. But the lessons that they gave us remain and caution us, RUDE PRAVO writes in conclusion.

ALIYEV RECEIVES CSSR'S CHNOUPEK DURING BAKU STOPOVER

LD161249Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Baku, 12 June TASS--CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek stopped off in Baku on his way to Iran. He was received by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION'S SIZOV TO SOFIA

LD161245Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, left for Sofia 12 June.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among those who saw the delegation off.

The delegation arrived in Sofia the same day.

CPSU GROUP STUDIES BCP PARTY LEADERSHIP OF AGRICULTURE

LD161247Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.YE. Kruchina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section, was in Bulgaria 7-12 June, where it familiarized itself with questions of party leadership of the development of agriculture.

The Soviet comrades were received by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

CPSU ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD191515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the Invitation of the BCP Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.A. Smirnov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, was in Bulgaria 9-16 June and familiarized itself with the BCP's experience in leading the country's national economy.

The delegation was received by O. Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary.

SIBIRTSEV WARNS AGAINST VIOLATING BERLIN AGREEMENT

DW191255Y Moscow in German to Germany 1745 GMT 16 Jun 78 DW

[Yuriy Sibirtsev commentary]

[Text] In June 1972 the foreign ministers of the United States, France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union signed the final protocol of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. This agreement was implemented. In doing this prerequisites were initiated for turning West Berlin from a source of trouble into a constructive element of detente. The political atmosphere in this city and around it became much quieter, and the inhabitants became confident of their future. One is gradually forgetting the term "front-line city" as West Berlin was called at the peak of the cold war. Today the West Berlin people are using transit roads to the GDR without being hindered, visiting friends and relatives there.

The fruits of the quadripartite agreement are so concrete and evident that those who have at times opposed that document, now do not dare attack it openly because they want to keep their face. Unfortunately, however, attempts still are being made to weaken the agreement's effectiveness. The fertile soil for such attempts is created by relics of an unrealistic stance regarding West Berlin's situation. The formulation "federal land Berlin" actually should have vanished from the political vocabulary once the quadripartite agreement was signed. But it still keeps coming up and not just in public speech by statesmen and politicians of the FRG, but also in various bills.

This formulation frequently is the starting point of planning for various domestic and foreign political actions. The new Bundesrat president is to take over his office in the fall. This time it will be the turn of governing West Berlin Mayor Stobbe. In other words: The governing mayor will have the authority of a top land official in the Rhine capital in order to head the government. Of course that does not change the factual situation, but it is still a move against West Berlin's actual status which is not part of the FRG and which cannot be governed by it. This is why FRG officials accompany high-ranking guests from other states whenever they are going to West Berlin. The queen of England, therefore, recently was officially accompanied to West Berlin by Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher.

In this connection the quadripartite agreement is being quoted that provides possibilities for West Berlin to maintain and develop its relations with the FRG. This possibility, however, is granted in the 4-power agreement with a significant restriction, namely consideration of the fact that the Western sectors of West Berlin are not part of the Federal Republic and cannot be governed by it. It is bad that one does not want to notice this restriction. One must, therefore, recall once more the fact that negotiations on the quadripartite agreement lasted for more than one-and-a-half years, so it could be ensured that the interests of all sides were balanced. This balance is expressed in the entire agreement. A selective approach to this document, therefore, is not permissible.

If one side adhered to just the part of the stipulations it likes while ignoring others, this could lead to the destructions of the balance of interests with all ensuing consequences. This, however, would be dangerous and promise nothing but additional complications. In today's Europe West Berlin can become a constructive factor of peace and detente. For this purpose, however, it is necessary to strictly adhere to and completely fulfill the 4-power agreement and the corresponding agreements and decisions. One ought to be reminded of that on the occasion of the anniversary of the implementation of the quadripartite agreement.

MORE ON SPEECHES AT 15 JUN DINNER FOR DANISH GUEST

LD191135Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Talks took place in Moscow on 15 June between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister and K.B. Andersen, Danish foreign minister, who is in the USSR on an official visit.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Danish relations. It was noted that the neighborly relations between the USSR and Denmark have, in recent years, promoted the further development of fruitful cooperation in various spheres and the mutual desire to continue the course toward the deepening of trust and mutual understanding between the two countries was confirmed.

When urgent international problems were discussed, special attention was devoted to questions of strengthening world peace and international detente, and above all to ending the arms race and disarmament.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko gave a dinner in honor of the Danish foreign minister.

Welcoming the guest, he said:

In the Soviet Union people are satisfied with the development of relations with Denmark. These relations are being built on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence and are of a traditionally friendly nature. Implementing the protocol on consultations which was signed in October 1976, both sides have done a great deal to make Soviet-Danish relations in the political sphere more fruitful and richer in content. We are in no doubt that, through joint efforts, Soviet-Danish relations can be raised to an even higher level. This, in our view, fully accords with the interests of both Soviet and Danish peoples and is taking place as part of the common struggle for the strengthening of peace and for the development of cooperation among states with different socio-political systems.

The very idea of cooperation in the interests of peace requires that the process of detente be continued, and not just continued, but also--and this is most important--that political detente be supplemented by military detente. But this is, after all, only possible on the path of joint efforts by states. Individual states, however powerful they may be, cannot solve this task on a world scale although a great deal depends on them. It is precisely joint efforts by many states that is required here.

As L.I. Brezhnev stressed recently, "the arms race does nobody any good. It is necessary to do away with it and to direct matters honestly toward disarmament." We are aware that the struggle for disarmament is a complex process. Each step, as the negotiations practice has shown, is a difficult one and it is necessary to overcome the opposition of those trying to implement their own mercenary interests under guise about the growing "Soviet threat" and are whipping up international tension while in the meantime increasing their military budgets and creating new and more sophisticated types of weapons.

It is impossible not to draw attention to a dangerous tendency in the policies of a number of states--the attempts to substitute arms control for real disarmament. But this is not, after all, the path to peace. While arms control is being put into effect, the volume of arms could increase many times over. And this idea about arms control has been repeated over dozens of years by the opponents of disarmament.

However influential the forces hampering disarmament today may be, we will continue to strive even further, together with all those who value peace, for the solution of this current pressing problem. At the special session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union, as is known, submitted a whole package of constructive proposals on disarmament questions. These proposals are highly assessed, and we express our satisfaction.

We hope that this session will adopt decisions which will give fresh impetus to the talks on specific measures aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament, and will prepare conditions for convening a world conference on disarmament which will be able to adopt binding decisions.

While this special worldwide forum was meeting in New York seeking paths to disarmament, another, smaller meeting was taking place in the U.S. capital. Those taking part in this meeting are well known to everyone. The meeting assembled to outline an arms program for 10 and even 20 years ahead. Its efforts were thus aimed in the opposite direction. But we believe that the Danish people, like all peoples of the world, do not want war or preparations for war.

The Soviet Union attaches important significance to the successful completion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the USSR and the United States, to talks on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons and to the talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We are giving every assistance to their successes and to the attainment of practical accords. But, of course, not everything depends on us.

Our new proposals at the Vienna talks are known to the NATO countries. I should like to express the hope that these proposals will be properly assessed and that there will be progress toward reaching agreement on this important question in which the countries of Europe, and not just Europe, are interested.

In Europe and beyond we are prepared to cooperate constructively with all those who are actually striving for peace and disarmament. The peace-loving initiatives of other states have always encountered and will continue to encounter support from the Soviet Union.

By comparing their views, approaches and assessments of events, A.A. Gromyko said in conclusion, our countries will acquire a better knowledge and understanding of each other. Satisfaction can be expressed that on many questions our viewpoints have proved close. This gives grounds for expressing hope for the further consolidation of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Denmark in favor of detente.

In his answering speech K.B. Andersen said that relations between the two countries represent a chain of regular contacts begun approximately 500 years ago. But special significance must be given to present-day relations between Denmark and the USSR.

For both big and small countries, the continuation of the policy of detente and the preservation of peace are problems of paramount importance.

We realize, K.B. Andersen continued, that the process of detente does not always proceed smoothly. There are periods of appreciable progress, but it also happens that for a while this process leaves no noticeable mark. But we may note with satisfaction that as a whole development is proceeding in the right direction, for there is no sensible alternative to detente. We also realize that the political aspects of detente cannot be separated from its military aspects. [paragraph continues]

Therefore we attach great significance to the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We also cherish the hope that the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will give new impetus to practical measures in the disarmament sphere.

Emphasizing the great significance of the final act of the all-European conference, K.B. Andersen assessed positively the Belgrade meeting at which all states taking part confirmed their desire to implement the final act. The minister voiced the hope that cooperation would develop between the CEMA countries and the EEC countries.

Dwelling on bilateral relations, which are of a traditionally neighborly nature, K.B. Andersen expressed satisfaction at the constant increase in the amount of Soviet-Danish economic relations and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The dinner was attended by V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, and other Soviet and Danish officials.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

DANISH CP CHAIRMAN MEETS CPSU'S PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN

LD191517Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 16 June B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with a group of leading workers of the Danish-Communist Party headed by Jorgen Jensen, the party's chairman, which is in the Soviet Union at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation.

During the meeting which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, took part in the talk.

PRC SEEKING ARMS AT BRITISH MILITARY DISPLAY

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, 19 June--A British Army equipment exhibition at which more than 10,000 types of output from about 250 British companies from truncheons for military police to heavy tanks and military missiles are on display in Aldershot near London.

The press draws particular attention to the fact that the honorary guests of the exhibition--NATO generals and big shots of the military-industrial complex--include a PRC military delegation. It received a personal invitation from N. Cameron, chief of the British Defense Staff, who recently visited Peking where he made the provocative statement of siding with the anti-Soviet stance of the Chinese leadership. The Chinese delegation will be given an opportunity to visit big military enterprises in Britain and also to attend a show of new military equipment.

The visit by the military delegation from Peking is part of a broad military-diplomatic action which has now been set in motion by the PRC leaders for the purpose of obtaining in the West more up-to-date types of arms, many of which are far from being of a defensive character. A short time ago a Peking delegation headed by Ku Mu, a vice premier of the State Council, visited Belgium, Denmark, the FRG and France. The members of the delegation showed keen interest in the most varied types of arms and military equipment including heavy tanks, combat planes and helicopters, antitank and antiaircraft missiles and so on.

The French paper L'ECHO stresses in this connection that now the PRC military-diplomatic apparatus is active in all directions.

Peking's aspiration to begin military cooperation with the countries of the West in the arms field is approved in NATO circles.

THE TIMES says that at present "Britain is more than ever interested in selling arms to the PRC." For this the paper refers to F. Mulley, secretary of state for defense, who said in the House of Commons that "Britain is ready to respond to the interest being shown by the PRC in purchasing arms."

WEST EUROPEAN UNION TO DISCUSS ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD171744Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 17, TASS--An Assembly of the Western European Union will start next week discussing a report prepared by member of the House of Commons of British Parliament Frederick Bennett. The report actually contains recommendations on sales of armaments to China. This was announced by officials of the Western European Union. The report says unambiguously that Western Europe as a whole and the Western European Union in particular must give a positive answer to the growing possibilities of cooperation with China through increasing its defence potentials.

Meanwhile, the British Ministry of Defence announced that a Chinese military delegation was given an offficial invitation to a British exhibition of armaments and military equipment which will display over 10,000 samples of products of some 250 British companies. The delegation will also visit a number of military enterprises and will be present at a demonstration of military equipment. As British news services indicate, the presence of Chinese representatives at the British exhibition is immediately connected with plans of the PRC to buy from Britain a consignment of Harrier planes with vertical take-off and other military equipment or licences for their manufacture.

DEFENSE PROGRAM PROMPTS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS' DEBATE

LD200901Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Debate in the National Assembly"]

[Text] Paris--A debate on defense policy has taken place in France's National Assembly.

Defense Minister Y. Bourges presented a program for building up arms. He stressed that the might of the French nuclear strike forces is to double in the period 1976 through 1979 and announced that in a few months nuclear-powered submarines will be equipped with more powerful missiles. The minister stated that in France's navy aircraft carriers are "a privileged instrument of a country's policy which bears responsibility in many parts of the world." According to Y. Bourges, France, without returning to the NATO military organization, is a "loyal ally" of the NATO countries and pursues a policy of cooperation with them, particularly in the sphere of the interchangeability of armaments and ammunition.

The government armaments program has aroused criticism from many National Assembly deputies.

Communist deputy Guy Hermier stated that the government is pursuing a policy of "repudiation of national interests hitting France's independence." He opposed the possibility, envisaged by France's military doctrine, of armed interference in events abroad. This doctrine, Guy Hermier said, corresponds with NATO's strategic designs and drags France into military colonialist adventures in Africa.

There is much evidence, Socialist Party deputy C. Hernu stated, that a policy of France's return to the NATO military organization is in fact now being pursued. He also expressed anxiety at the further arms buildup and the growth of military expenditure.

P. Messmer, member of the Union for the Republic, who held the post of armed forces minister under President Charles de Gaulle, called for France's pursuit of an independent defense policy according with its purely national interests.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION

LD190820Y Moscow TASS in English 07138 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, June 19, TASS--The West German Army will be equipped with the most up-to-date armaments in the next few years. As was stated by Defence Minister of the FRG Hans Apel, enterprises of different industries have been given orders to manufacture a total worth of 40,000 million marks of different systems of weapons. "Priority should be given" to filling in these orders, he noted.

The press points out that the manufacture of combat planes and helicopters, tanks and armoured carriers, several types of combat ships, submarines, missile motor boat, etc, are among the Bundeswehr's biggest military orders.

FRG CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION PARTY CONGRESS HITS DKP, USSR

LD181355Y Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Munich, June 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Valeriy Glukhov reports: A congress of the Bavarian Christian Social Union Party has been held here. It laid the beginning to the election campaign for the next autumn elections to Bavaria's Landtag (land parliament). As is clear from speeches made at the congress, this reactionary party seeks to get at the elections absolute majority in order to consolidate its dominant position in Bavaria, and also to create prerequisites for spreading its activities in the whole of the FRG. A major role in the CPSU's calculations is designed to nomination after the elections of the candidature of party Chairman F.J. Strauss for the office of head of the land government.

In the foreign policy field, the congress has shown that the CPSU's leadership does not intend to give up the course which is hostile to detente and peace. In his speech, Minister-President of Bavaria Alfonse Goppel made attacks on the FRG Government's "Eastern policy".

Approval by the CSU leadership of the NATO countries' interference into internal affairs of African peoples sounded openly at the congress. As was stated by Strauss, "West European countries have finally realized the economic, political and military significance of the African Continent and the Mediterranean area for them. He demanded that the FRG Government should "conduct more vigorously its African policy".

The CSU leader actually protected the neonazi groupings that have in the recent time largely stepped up their activities in the FRG. Having cast aspersions and make attacks on the German Communist Party, Strauss demanded the hardening, particularly towards members of the German Communist Party, of the "ban on professions", which also affects progressively minded members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Free Democratic Party, representatives of trade union and democratic youth organizations.

PCE DISCUSSES STRATEGY AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD192105Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1151 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, 19 June--A plenum of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] has taken place here under the chairmanship of Dolores Ibarruri. Its participants analyzed the political situation in the country and examined the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party in the coming period.

A communique distributed after the plenum stresses the importance of the process of democratization of sociopolitical life now taking place and notes that the adoption of the constitution will mark the elimination of Franco laws. However, this constitution, the communique points out, was the result of a compromise between the principal political parties of Spain and contains a whole array of clauses which we oppose. But as a whole it is fully acceptable to the working class and other sections of society, for it recognizes a wide range of the people's fundamental rights.

For this reason, the document says, the PCE calls on all Spanish people to vote in support of the constitution in the forthcoming national referendum.

Touching on the Moncloa Pact--the system of economic and social measures worked out jointly by the government and opposition--the PCE Central Committee notes that it has yielded positive results in a number of fields, but at the same time the pact has been unable to resolve one of the fundamental issues: the problem of eliminating unemployment.

In this respect the PCE Central Committee is proposing an emergency program drafted by the party to deal with unemployment. It envisages a sharp increase in capital investment in the state sector of the economy, measures to find employment for young people, construction of housing, factories, roads and a number of other measures.

SOVIET-NORWEGIAN FISHING TALKS HELD; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD200927Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the joint Soviet-Norwegian Fishing Commission has been held in Moscow. Measures for regulating fishing in the Barents Sea in 1978-1979 were examined. A protocol was signed by A. Ishkov, USSR minister of the fishing industry, and T. Bolle, Norwegian minister of fisheries.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS FRATERNAL TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG CP

LD191525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Yasnev dispatch: "A Firm Foundation"]

[Text] Luxembourg, 15 June--"The countries of real socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, constitute the most important achievement of the world workers' movement," Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg [PCL], stated at a meeting between communists from the metallurgical city of Esch and a CPSU delegation. Solidarity with the Soviet Union is now more important than ever. We consider, he said, that one of the most urgent tasks is to resolutely rebuff anti-Soviet propaganda and the attempts to force the capitalist countries workers movement away from real socialism. Our friendship with the CPSU is based on Marxist-Leninist conviction. This is why our hearts beat in unison and this is why we have a complete unity of views, Comrade R. Urbany stressed.

The CPSU delegation, headed by V.I. Konotop, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom, was in Luxembourg 9-14 June at the invitation of the PCL Central Committee. It met with R. Urbany, PCL chairman, and with members of the PCL Central Committee Executive Committee, and had conversations in party organizations.

The CPSU delegation's meetings with the Luxembourg communists passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and solidarity characteristic of CPSU and PCL relations.

On 14 June the CPSU delegation returned to Moscow.

ISRAELI DECISION ON WEST BANK, GAZA STRIP EXAMINED

Disguised Expansionism

LD191814Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Israeli Expansionism Wears a New Cloak"]

[Text] After repeated delays and lengthy discussions, the Begin government reached a decision answering Washington's questions about the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The decision cannot be considered as anything but an attempt to give Israeli expansionism a new cloak. If we look deeper into the essence of this decision we see that it calls on Israel (?not to tackle) the question of defining the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip until 5 years after the areas achieve autonomy. Some of those to be chosen as representatives of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be permitted to participate in the negotiations on this issue. Nothing was said or reported about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In other words, Israeli occupation will continue before and during the granting of autonomy and after autonomy, which is to last 5 years, is granted.

The fate of these Palestinian territories will be determined under the bayonets of the occupiers. And if we add to this the fact that permanent Israeli settlements will be built in these territories and present settlement and colonization of these territories will continue, then there will be no doubt in anyone's mind about the future Tel Aviv is preparing for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. These two areas will never be Palestinian possessions. Is this what is meant by autonomy? To put the issue in this framework is totally improper as far as the people whose land was usurped and occupied are concerned. Do the Palestinian Arab people, who have maintained, even in a life of exile, their lofty culture, heritage and national traditions, need protection? It is clear that all this had been created in order to deprive 3.5 million people of their right to self-determination and to establish their own state--a state free of subjection.

It is not strange that as soon as the Begin government made its answers to Washington's question known, the PLO lost no time in most firmly denouncing Tel Aviv's aims toward the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The PLO leadership's spokesman affirmed that the Palestinian resistance movement will struggle against these Israeli aims with all the means at its disposal. The significant point here is that the Begin government decision was described as totally unacceptable even in Cairo, which has not ceased to cling to the mirage of the separate talks with Israel.

U.S. Connivance

LD200900Y Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["On Old Positions"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, June 19, TASS--The Israeli Government continues its policy of consolidating the occupational regime on Arab lands captured in 1967 and, just as before, refuses to recognize the Palestine Arab people's legitimate right to self-determination and independence. This stand was reiterated last Sunday in a decision taken by the Israeli Cabinet in regard to the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Sector.

As is known, last December Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin put forth a "plan for settling" the Middle East problem under which more than a million Palestinians residing on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza sector must be included in a "great Israel" under so-called "administrative autonomy". In other words, this means an attempt to annex these Arab territories and force the Palestinians to live under the Israeli yoke.

These Tel Aviv plans were firmly rejected by a majority of Arab countries and were condemned by progressive world public opinion.

Washington in fact received the Begin plan with approval, reiterating the U.S. intentions to continue its full support for Israel's policy in the Middle East.

The present Israeli-USA manoeuvres, which create a semblance of a discussion of the future status of the West Bank and the Gaza sector, demonstrate that both Tel Aviv and Washington are leading matters towards dragging out the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, are trying to sell the version according to which the Palestine problem is at present "insolvable" and should be therefore shelved. The United States comes out for ending the occupation and the earliest settlement of the Middle East conflict in words only. Actually Tel Aviv's (?aggressive) course quite suits it, and by conducting a "dialogue" with Israel the United States is switching attention to petty details while evading the basic question, namely that of ending the Israeli aggression, as demanded by U.N. resolutions.

Yesterday's decision of the Israeli Cabinet does not even mention the time when Israel is going to start the examination of the West Bank and Gaza sector Palestinians' rights. Nevertheless, this did not evoke any censuring on the part of the USA. Washington indicated that the U.S. will continue "consultations" with Tel Aviv and Cairo in regard of the "peace settlement". Connivance on the part of the USA merely encourages Israel's aggressive policy, which refuses to relinquish the captured Arab lands and recognise the right of the Palestine Arab people to self-determination and its own statehood.

ISRAELI NAVY ATTACKS LEBANESE BOATS IN COASTAL WATERS

LD192006Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 19, TASS--Tel Aviv has committed a new act of sea piracy. Israeli naval vessels attacked Lebanese patrol vessels that were accompanying a freight ship in Lebanese coastal waters. In the firefight that lasted for more than an hour one of the Lebanese patrol vessels suffered considerable damage.

ISRAEL TRYING TO PERPETUATE MILITARY PRESENCE IN LEBANON

LD191736Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 19, TASS--A tense situation is persisting in southern Lebanon. After the farcical "withdrawal of Israeli troops from the south Lebanese areas," Tel Aviv is striving as before to perpetuate its military presence there. Backed and encouraged by the Israeli militarists, detachments of the conservative forces are obstructing the fulfilment of the mission of the United Nations forces in the Lebanon, are refusing to allow them into the frontier area.

According to the reports received here, thugs from the right-wing Christian formations are putting up unlawfully road blocks and control posts on the main roads from An-Naqurah to Bint Jubayl, are searching all the passing vehicles. Yesterday they detained several lorries with food products, which were proceeding to the positions held by the United Nations forces. Pressured by armed detachments of the conservative forces, the U.N. troops were compelled to abandon one of their strongpoints, earlier transferred to them as a result of the "withdrawal" of Israeli troops. At the same time Israel is continuing to perpetrate daily provocations against the Lebanon, artificially increasing tension and obstructing the efforts to normalize the situation. Israeli planes again raided yesterday the town of Tyre. Three Israeli warships cruised during the day in the Lebanese coastal waters.

LEBANESE PATRIOTIC FORCES DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD191607Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, headed by F. Jubran, has arrived in Moscow.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY TO LISBON CRITICIZES AS-SADAT

LD191736Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, June 19, TASS--Egypt's ambassador to Portugal, Sa'd ash-Shadhili, addressed a letter to the Lisbon bureaus of international news services, including the REUTER's agency containing sharp criticism of the Egyptian leadership for its internal policy.

"As-Sadat's autocratic regime, the letter says, hides itself behind a facade of powerless democratic institutions. Under the ambigious phrases of national unity and social peace, As-Sadat is driving all his political opponents to the prison". Sa'd ash-Shadhili denounced the new legislation, paving the way to new repressions against differently minded people, as even more draconic than that promulgated by former Portuguese dictator Salazar throughout his political career. "Those who are criticizing the economic policy of the Egyptian leadership as a non-socialist policy are considered by As-Sadat's laws as endangering the social peace of the country. As-Sadat's regime in Egypt is no better than the Salazar-Caetano regime which came to an end in Spain in 1976," the ambassador points out in conclusion. Sa'd ash-Shadhili was chief of staff of the Egyptian Army during October war of 1973. Then he was appointed the Egyptian ambassador in London, but was transferred as ambassador to Lisbon because of difference with President as-Sadat.

EGYPT SAID TO PREPARE FURTHER MOVES AGAINST LEFTISTS

Banning of Political Activity

LD191225Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Preparing Repression"]

[Text] Tripoli, 14 June--According to reports which have reached here, the Egyptian leadership is preparing new measures aimed against leftwing forces in the country. [paragraph continues]

Lists of people who will be banned from engaging in political activity in accordance with the recently adopted so-called "law on the defense of national unity and social peace" have been submitted for examination by the legislative committee of the Egyptian People's Assembly. These lists include, in particular, 22 people who, according to the authorities' formulation, have been engaged in "communist activity."

As is known, the new law was elaborated by representatives of the ruling centrist party and practically represents a legal basis for attacks on legitimate opposition in Egypt. It bars people whose opinions are contradictory to the regime's official doctrine from occupying leading posts in the state machinery, economic administration organs, trade unions and the press.

Press Organization

LD191800Y Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

["Alliance of Reaction and Imperialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, June 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports:

The development of events in the Middle East shows that the imperialist circles of the West and the local reaction are pursuing the same strategic aims in the region and acting jointly in the struggle against the dissemination of ideas of genuine freedom and democracy among the Arab peoples. The creation in Egypt of so-called "international organization of freedom of the press and information" is a new manifestation of this course. Concealed under this shingle is a joint American-Egyptian-Saudi outfit whose official aim is to combat communism.

Every member of this anticommunist alliance has a definite role to play. The Saudi monarchy, that makes fabulous money on oil sales, undertakes the bulk of the spending to finance the organization's activities. The United States is the main supplier of "ideas" directed at discrediting scientific socialism. These ideas will be translated into practice by Egypt, whose propaganda service has gained in recent years considerable experience of circulating anti-Soviet and anticommunist concoctions.

Honorary posts in the leadership of the organization were given to the brother of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Sattam ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, and several Saudi princes of the blood. The president of the alliance is an Egyptian, Salah Shahed, who is long regarded in Riyadh as one of their own because of his fierce hatred for communism. When characterizing the vice president, the Egyptian General Hassan al-Musihi, the author of an article in one of the bulletins of MENA agency, found it necessary to emphasize first of all his "thirty years of experience of struggle against communism." The leadership includes also persons who fled Egypt after the 1952 revolution that toppled the monarchy and returned to the country only after President as-Sadat came to power.

At the intial stage the "international organization of freedom of the press and information" plans to carry out a program of measures to combat "atheistic doctrines." The handsome sum of 500 million dollars has been allocated for this. It intends, in particular, to start the publication of a daily newspaper and a magazine to be circulated in all Arab countries, to publish books, produce motion pictures and television films. In the future, spendings on this ideological subversion are to be increased to two billion dollars.

The activities of this anticommunist outfit that uses as a cover slogans of protecting "the spiritual values of the free world" have the full understanding and support of the Egyptian authorities who have even proclaimed themselves guarantors of the "security" of its members. On their part the leaders of this organization heap praise on the present Egyptian regime, on its domestic and foreign policy that is taking the country ever further away from the gains of the revolution of 1952.

SAUDI ROLE IN PLANS OF U.S. IMPERIALISM EXPLORED

LD191513Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Vasilyev article: "Saudi Arabia: At One with Imperialism"]

[Text] Cairo, June--The forthcoming deliveries to Saudi Arabia of American F-15 fighter-bombers within the framework of a package deal which provides for the sale of combat aircraft to Israel and Egypt as well is casting new light on the role assigned to Riyadh in the plans of American imperialism. The weight of that state is determined above all by oil, of which a total of 453 million tons were extracted last year. Saudi Arabia is the capitalist world's second biggest producer and the biggest exporter of this raw material.

"Without a steady, reliable flow of oil from Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf the West could face the worst depression in the whole industrial era," even such an active representative of the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States as Democratic Senator A. Ribicoff states.

Last year the kingdom received approximately $40 billion from the sale of oil. Not being able to "absorb" this money, Saudi Arabia invests it abroad. It is thought that in the United States alone Saudis hold $35 billion in state securities and at least as much again in real estate and shares in several companies.

The ruling clan of Saudi Arabia (about 5,000 princes, a considerable number of whom have already become multimillionaires) has become closely connected with American monopoly capital. At the same time the social structure of the country itself is archaic and preserves feudal and tribal features. Of the indigenous population, which is approximately equal to 5 million, only one adult in eight can read and write. And the functioning of the economic and administrative machinery is insured by approximately 3 million immigrants--unskilled Yemeni workers; Egyptian, Palestinian, Lebanese and Pakistani doctors, teachers, engineers and technicians, and also Europeans and Americans who occupy many important posts.

The ruling circles of Saudi Arabia are directly dependent on the support of imperialist forces, to whom they are linked by many strings. That is why, being international financiers with colossal capital, the kingdom's rulers maintain a high level of oil extraction, although it would seem to be more advantageous to preserve stocks of oil, and why they restrain price increases for their produce and oppose the demands of OPEC members to change from the dollar to other units of account.

Saudi Arabia is acquiring many billions of dollars' worth of American, as well as British and French, weapons, although it does not have the appropriate cadres to master the most complex types of military hardware. Thus Riyadh cannot manage without thousands of foreign military advisers.

Maintaining a regime friendly to Washington in Saudi Arabia and controlling the oil supply is one of the principles of American strategy in the Near East. Saudi Arabia and the United States are linked by a bilateral agreement whose military articles remain a secret. In essence Riyadh is acting as a champion of imperialist policy in the Arab east, in the region of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

In the international arena Saudi Arabia finances reactionary forces not only in Arab countries but also in Africa, Asia and Western Europe. Moroccan forces, for example, last year were transported to the war against the rebels in Zaire at Saudi Arabia's expense. Recently Riyadh gave major financial aid to Zaire. According to reports in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL ANBA' Saudi Arabia is helping finance the so-called "inter-African intervention forces" called upon to fulfill police functions on this continent. The kingdom was among those who encouraged the Somali regime's departure from a progressive course and its aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia. Riyadh gave financial support to the puppet regime in South Vietnam right up to its collapse. Money flows from Saudi Arabia to anticommunist parties and organizations in Western Europe. One-fourth of the funds needed this year to hold the regular conference of the World Anticommunist League was given by the Saudis.

Exploiting the need of Arab and other Afro-Asian countries for capital, Saudi Arabia, when granting credits, strives to dictate a certain political course. In order to play its part in the Arab world it allocates resources, sometimes quite considerable resources, to countries that have suffered from Israeli aggression and to a number of Palestinian organizations. At the same time Riyadh welcomes strikes both against the revolutionary wing of the PLO and progressive forces in Arab countries.

Thus the Saudis spent billions of dollars on Egypt's return to a conservative path and on its renunciation of the progressive transformations of the time of President an-Nasir and of cooperation with the Soviet Union. At first Riyadh did not react to the Egyptian-Israeli separate contacts, fearing to shake the present Egyptian regime, although later a number of statements clearly showed skepticism regarding the outcome of the talks.

Saudis often say they are against major concessions to Israel. The thing is that demands for the aggressor's withdrawal from all occupied territories and for the creation of a Palestinian state--and the particular stress on the liberation of east Jerusalem with its Islamic holy places--creates certain prestige for the country in the Arab and Muslim world. After the collapse of "As-Sadat's initiatives" and the beginning of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Riyadh tried to regain its former role of mediator in the Arab world, achieve Arab cohesion under conservative slogans and increase its weight in Arab affairs. However, despite its billions in income, a military arsenal and the support of Washington, the rulers of the desert kingdom have not succeeded in playing the part of first violin in the Arab east, for the many weaknesses, political and economic, of this state are obvious.

USSR NAVAL UNIT TO VISIT SYRIA 22-27 JUN

LD1917[illegible]44Y Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 19, TASS--A Soviet naval squadron, consisting of the cruiser Admiral Golovko, the destroyer Ochakov and one smaller vessel, under the command of Vice Admiral Vladimir Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Black Sea Fleet, will pay an official friendly visit to the Syrian port of Al-Ladhiqiyah in the period from June 22 to 27.

DANGEROUS NEW PHASE IN 'NATO INTERVENTION' IN ZAIRE

LD191341Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu. Gavrilov article: "Interventionists, Mercenaries and Dollars"]

[Text] The foreign press publishing photographs of African corpses on roads in Zaire's Shaba Province and, alongside, interventionists from NATO countries armed to the teeth. Punitive troops, whose promised withdrawal is being "postponed for a few weeks," are continuing operations against the rebels. The United States and its Atlantic allies are hastily knocking together a so-called "inter-African invasion force" to participate in these operations and to hide their own continuing intervention.

At the same time the Zaire Government is intensively recruiting foreign mercenaries. "In a Brussels bistro, not far from a police station," a correspondent of the French newspaper LE MATIN reports, "a careful study is being made of the amount of regular and hazardous duty pay... Recruitment is taking place on a wide scale. Those who want it are given the telephone number of a Paris recruiter." Similar pictures, the newspaper reports, may be observed in London, Paris, Marseilles and the FRG. The British newspaper THE OBSERVER writes that paid assassins are to comprise the backbone of President Mobutu's "shock troops." The present Zaire Army is described by Western observers as being incapable of independently "insuring peace." Therefore Kinshasa's NATO patrons are taking urgent measures to strengthen the Zaire Armed Forces.

Even the Western press, including certain U.S. newspapers, sometimes do not conceal skepticism regarding the present neocolonialist venture of the United States and NATO in Zaire. For example, the Washington POST asks: "Will we and the former colonial powers really protect any worthless dictator in Africa against rebellious citizens in the name of 'stabilization?'" And this is not so much rhetoric as legitimate displeasure at the NATO countries' actions. "The Zaire Government is thoroughly corrupt," the newspaper goes on to point out, "as evidenced by reports of distrubances in Kasai Province and in cities far from Shaba such as Aba and (Nubia)." Therefore attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to create a "foreign contingent to rescue" the Mobutu regime would be a "useless venture" and would create an "unjustified precedent."

The increasing interference by Washington and its NATO partners in the internal affairs of African peoples and the U.S. change to an overt interventionist, neocolonialist policy as in Zaire are causing growing concern among sober-minded people in the United States. Congressmen J. Leach and J. Johnson have sent a letter to C. Zablocki, chairman of the House International Relations Committee, and J. Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to demand urgent examination of the participation of U.S. troops in Zaire events, as well as of possible violation of the law restricting the President's power to wage wars on foreign territories--a violation expressed in the unauthorized sending of U.S. servicemen to Zaire. "There is evidence," J. Leach pointed out, "that what was originally presented as a 'rescue operation' is now assuming the nature of active U.S. intereference in Zaire." Readers' letters published by U.S. newspapers express alarm in connection with the fact that the intervention undertaken in Zaire for the purpose of supporting a corrupt regime bears all the hallmarks of the first stage of the U.S. interference in Vietnam.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE points out that the time has come for the Mobutu regime to pay for its NATO patrons sending troops to rescue it "from the popular uprising." The fact that this is so is eloquently attested by the meeting of a number of Western countries in Brussels. Participants drew up and ratified a joint plan for economic domination in Zaire, in connection with whose adoption L'HUMANITE remarks: "Never before has the neocolonialist enslavement of an African country been carried out with such impudent openness as at the Brussels conference on Zaire." As the press points out, in exchange for a dollar "fix" in those spheres of the country's economy in whose development the West is interested, the Zaire regime has virtually farmed out Zaire's natural wealth and given imperialist powers complete control of it.

The decisions of the Brussels conference have shown up more clearly the real reasons for the present "tropical adventure" of NATO headed by the United States, no matter what fabrications and diversionary maneuvers people in the West use in an endeavor to justify NATO's intervention. These include intimidation using the mythical "Soviet threat" and fabrications about "Soviet and Cuban interference" in Africa.

People in Moscow have learned of the events in Zaire from Western news agency reports. There are no Soviet people or Cubans in Shaba at all, in any capacity whatever, just as there are no copper, cobalt and uranium mines belonging to the USSR there. All that is at the disposal of Western countries, the United States first of all.

The lesson of Zaire shows that the United States and its allies have donned the uniform of a gendarme in Africa in the name of resolving their military-political and economic positions here. To this end they are also pursuing a policy of splitting the African member countries of the OAU, setting the peoples of this continent against each other, setting up an "inter-African invasion force" under their aegis to deal with "recalcitrant Africans" by using "obedient Africans" and stepping up the subversive activities of their secret services there.

What revolts the progressive public gladdens the Peking leadership, which expresses satisfaction with the "victory" of the Zaire Army and the NATO interventionists in Shaba. A Chinese military delegation has traveled to Zaire for talks connected with giving Kinshasa military support. Peking, South African radio points out, "supports almost unconditionally any major action by the West in Africa, becoming, as it were, its unofficial ally." Such is the natural logic of Peking's policy, founded on anti-Sovietism and betrayal of the interests of the peoples struggling against imperialism.

And so NATO's interference in Zaire is continuing. After the bayonet, the dollar has been put to work. The neocolonialist mechanism of NATO's intervention, which is being carried out under Washington's political and military leadership, has entered a dangerous new phase.

ZAIRE'S ADMINISTRATION UNDER FOREIGN CONTROL, PAPER SAYS

LD191349Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Unconcealed Colonialism--The NATO Countries Are Imposing One-Sided Conditions on Zaire"]

[Text] Brussels, 15 June--The progressive Belgian press is calling the conference of representatives of eight NATO countries, Japan, Iran and three international financial and economic organizations which has finished here a new phase in the expansion of the NATO countries' neocolonialism in Africa.

After the NATO countries' armed forces carried out direct military intervention in Zaire, the Western powers at the Brussels conference drew up and confirmed joint plans for consolidating their dominance in that country.

Hiding behind economic measures, the conference members decided to allocate more than $100 million in the next 3 months, which will in no way be spent on helping the starving people of Zaire but on activating those spheres of the economy in which the international monopolies are most interested--in the mining industry. As the press reports, President Mobutu of Zaire has in fact given the West control of the economy and natural resources of the country in exchange for financial support.

Western "experts" will occupy key posts in the national bank and the Ministry of Finance of Zaire in order to insure the continuation of the colonial plundering of the country by the imperialist monopolies. As L'HUMANITE notes, "from now on all Zaire's central administrative organs will operate under direct foreign control." The NATO countries that took part in the military intervention in Zaire, this newspaper stresses, "obtained direct control over the country's economy with the minimum expense." In the Belgian capital imperialist plans have been elaborated to establish Western "patronage" over Zaire, the Swiss newspaper 24 HEURES points out.

As the official Belgian representative reported after the meeting, conference participants will gather again this fall to discuss the West's actions in Zaire. Their aim, as the press stresses, is both to further consolidate imperialism's dominance in this country and to extend the penetration of the Atlantic bloc into other countries of the African Continent.

ZAMBIAN PAPER SHARPLY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN AFRICA

LD192226Y Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, June 19, TASS--The TIMES OF ZAMBIA has sharply criticized the U.S. foreign policy that is leading to a revival of the cold war and does not meet the interests of strengthening peace and international security. Washington's statements about the so-called Cuban "intervention" in Africa may be based on a sincere desire to "help" the continent but can convince only a few Africans, the paper stresses. Zambia, for instance, is alarmed now by the concentration of South African troops on its border with the racist regime, the paper notes. The fact that the racists threaten us so arrogantly is a result of their faith in the policy of the United States from which they get modern weapons just as form other Western countries. President Kaunda said, the TIMES OF ZAMBIA writes, that in the event of an attack by the racists Zambia reserves the right to ask friends for aid. Both the West and South Africa should not forget this.

TANZANIA BACKS CALL FOR OAU SUMMIT ON WESTERN SAHARA

LD171834Y Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 17, TASS--Tanzanian Foreign Minister B. Mkapa said that his country supports the decision of the Organization of African Unity to call an emergency summit meeting to discuss the situation in the Western Sahara. Speaking at a dinner in honour of Algerian Ambassador T. Qaid, who is returning home, B. Mkapa condemned French military interference in that territory as a danger to peace and stability in the region. B. Mkapa said that Tanzania will continue all-round assistance to the liberation movements in Africa which are fighting against colonialism, white minority regimes and apartheid.

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA'S DESAI RETURNS FROM U.S., W. EUROPE TOUR

LD170954Y Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, June 17, TASS--India's prime minister, Morarji Desai, returned to Delhi today from his 12-day foreign tour. At the International Palam Airport he was welcomed by members of the cabinet of ministers and leaders of the ruling Janata party. Upon arrival, Morarji Desai told journalists that his negotiations with the U.S. President James Carter, the British Prime Minister James Callaghan and his visit to Brussels have been a success.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SUPPORTS BREZHNEV'S DISARMAMENT MOVES

LD141108Y Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, June 14, TASS--The concrete proposals by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev on ending the arms race, that were advanced by him in his speech to the 18th Congress of the Komsomol and further developed in his speeches in Bonn and Prague, are warmly approved in India. This is said in a statement by the chairman of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, K.P. Sh. Menon, published here in connection with the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament.

The Soviet proposals, the statement notes, indicate the real steps that should be taken to put an end to the arms race. Without any doubt these initiatives will be approved by the whole of progressive mankind because they will give the present and future generations of the planet a possibility to witness the beginning of an epoch of firm and lasting peace.

One of [the] main tasks of the current session of the General Assembly, Menon pointed out, is to tear off the mask from the opponents of detente who are harbouring sinister plans directed against peace. It is only by destroying the stockpiles of nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb and other weapons of mass annihilation, that real progress can be achieved on the road of ending the arms race.

BUSINESS PAPER NOTES INDIAN TRADE DEFICIT WITH U.S.

LD191934Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

["Words and Deeds"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Delhi, June 19, TASS--Washington's words and deeds very often do not tally. This conclusion is drawn by the newspaper FINANCIAL EXPRESS of Indian business circles.

When addressing last January the Indian Parliament, the paper notes, President Carter stated the resolve of the United States to implement a policy of eliminating all barriers in the way of developing trade with foreign countries, including India. How do things stand in reality? India concluded the 1976-1977 fiscal year with a deficit of 5 billion 79.5 million rupees in the trade with the United States. In February 1978 India proposed to expand the list of Indian goods sold to the United States. Washington, however, has not yet responded to India's request.

Washington, FINANCIAL EXPRESS writes in conclusion, must pursue not in words but by deeds an equal trade policy and not engage in arm twisting in the trade with developing countries.

TARAKI INTERVIEWED BY IRAQI NEWS AGENCY

LD191509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Kabul, 16 June TASS--Afghanistan's domestic policy, Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has said in an interview with an IRAQI NEWS AGENCY correspondent, is defined by the document "Main Directions of the Revolutionary Tasks of the Afghan Government." The supreme aim of our party and government consists in the eradication of all forms of social and national tyranny in Afghanistan.

Answering a question on whether the Afghan Government intends to establish cooperation between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and other parties in the country and create a national front, N.M. Taraki said that the sole party in Afghanistan is the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--the only nationwide, revolutionary, patriotic and democratic party. The April revolution was carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. No other political grouping made the slightest effort for the victory of the revolution. Of course, the democratic strata of the Afghan people not only supported our revolution warmly but also defended and continue to defend it heroically and selflessly. Although our program statement does not provide for the unification of parties or the creation of political organizations, it nonetheless contains a clear appeal for unity of action of all national democratic forces for the defense of the gains of the revolution.

Touching on relations with neighboring countries, N.M. Taraki said: "We have stated and continue to state unambiguously our desire to maintain friendly relations with Iran and Pakistan."

BRIEFS

INDIAN STEEL DEVELOPMENT--The Indian Government has drawn up a plan for the further development of its steel industry with the aid of the Soviet Union. It is planned to increase the capacity of the metallurgical combines at Bhilai and Bokaro, which were built with the aid of the USSR. Announcing this, Patnaik, the Indian minister of Steel and Mines, gave a high evaluation of USSR aid to Indian metallurgists. Thanks to the USSR, India has been able to satisfy its own steel requirements and now export metal to many countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD]

SOVIET ASSISTANCE IN AFGHANISTAN--Kabul, June 18, TASS--The automechanical technicum in Kabul, built with Soviet assistance, has graduated its first students. Speaking at a meeting to make the event, the minister of education of Afghanistan Dastagir Panjshiri noted that the republican government is giving special attention to the training of national technical personnel for the country's developing industry. The minister stressed the Soviet Union's contribution to diverse assistance to Afghanistan, particularly in training specialists for different branches of the economy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD]

INDOCHINA

VIETNAM PROPOSES TALKS ON RETURNING CHINESE TO PRC

LD191036Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 19, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has again proposed to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Vietnam to appoint is [as received] representative for arranging immediate negotiations on concrete matters of timely preparations for the arrival of Chinese ships at Vietnamese ports to carry persons of Chinese nationality willing to leave Vietnam for China.

This is said in a note of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which was forwarded to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Vietnam today. The document stresses that the Chinese Embassy hasn't so far produced any reply relating to negotiations with the Vietnamese side on this matter.

VIETNAMESE NOTE TO PRC PROTESTS 'FABRICATIONS'

LD192046Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 19, TASS--A note from the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China was published here today. The note says in part:

After a whole number of high-handed and groundless actions in regard to Vietnam the Chinese Government took the decision to suspend the activities of three Vietnamese general consulates in the cities of Kunming, Nanning and Kwangchow, and ordered all the staff members of these institutions to leave China in the shortest possible time. This is a new, exceptionally serious act, carried out by the Chinese side.

It is obvious that the fabrications invented by the Chinese side to the effect that Vietnam refused China permission to open a general consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, are a far cry from the truth.

At present the Chinese leaders, under the pretext that the Vietnamese side has not yet permitted China to establish a general consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, is forcing the Vietnamese side to close its general consulates. This is an extremely imprudent act. The unilateral decision of the Chinese side is directed at spoiling relations between the two countries, gravely undermining the traditional friendship of the two peoples. For this the Chinese side must bear full responsibility.

The Vietnamese Government ordered its general consulates in China, the note says, to carry out the necessary preparations for the departure of the staff of these institutions.

HANOI DAILY'S CRITICISM OF CAMBODIA CITED

LD191238Y Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 19, TASS--Having betrayed the comradeship-in-arms and common ideals of the peoples of the two countries, the rulers of Kampuchea have turned their guns against the people of Vietnam, it is noted today editorially by the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam the newspaper NHAN DAN.

Acting hand-in-hand with the Kampuchean authorities, China has instigated Chinese nationals to flee from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has launched a noisy propaganda campaign, slanderously accusing the Vietnamese Government of subjecting Chinese nationals to repressions and forcibly expelling them from the country. The Chinese authorities have stopped rendering assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam practically on all the aid programmes and have recalled their specialists. Some Chinese leaders have even begun speaking of tough measures, which, in their opinion, should be taken against Vietnam.

We are incensed by the treacherous and hostile actions of the Kampuchean and Chinese authorities vis-a-vis our country, the newspaper stresses.

Regardless of difficulties and privations, the Vietnamese people had fought and achieved victory. They have restored the independence and freedom of their homeland and are now advancing along the road of building socialism, the article goes on to say. We have routed the imperialists because of our high moral spirit, based as it is on principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These principles are sources of our strength, help us to win the hearts of the people. Today the Vietnamese people are manyfold stronger than ever before. Siding with Vietnam are the joint forces of the three revolutionary currents of our times, of the entire progressive and free mankind, which prizes justice.

Our people highly value the solidarity, friendship and assistance of the fraternal states, of the progressive people of all the world. We are sincerely grateful for this assistance to all, irrespective of the size of the rendered aid.

Our people are calm and levelheaded, the article says in conclusion. We have faced many threats and challenges, but we have never been put to our knees, because we clearly understand the meaning and purpose of our struggle for the sake of the present day and the future, for the sake of our country and for the sake of mankind as a whole.

'ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE' SUPPORTS JAPAN-PRC TALKS

LD191601Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev Dispatch: "Valid Fears"]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 June--the Japanese press reports that the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs has officially announced its consent to the resumption of Japanese-Chinese talks on the question of concluding a so-called "peace and friendship treaty" between these countries. In accordance with the agreement reached, the talks will be resumed in the first 10 days of July. The upcoming meetings signify a new attempt to overcome the disagreements which became apparent at the talks between the foreign ministers of Japan and China back in September 1975.

Commenting on the reasons which have prompted Tokyo to resume the talks with Peking, local commentators point to the pressure being put on the government by various groups of supporters of Japanese-Chinese rapprochement, as well as to the exacerbation of a factional struggle within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in connection with the reelection of the party chairman due at the end of the year. Preparing for reelection, the party's present chairman--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda--is seeking to convince the public that the government has had achievements in the sphere of diplomatic activity.

On the other hand, it is no longer a secret to anyone here that the Japanese-Chinese agreement to resume the talks is connected with backstage pressure being exerted by Washington on both Tokyo and Peking. Saying that "U.S. official circles" are campaigning for stronger relations with Peking, the newspaper JAPAN TIMES writes: "The said calculations are closely linked with the United States' global strategic plans, the champion of which is Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs. The essence of these plans lies in Washington's desire to create an anti-Soviet diplomatic chain by means of strengthening ties between the United States, China and Japan."

In the opinion of the majority of commentators, Peking's desire to include in the text of the Japanese-Chinese treaty an article on "the joint opposition of both countries to the hegemonism" of an unnamed country, by which Peking means the Soviet Union--a desire which runs counter to Japan's national interests--will remain a stumbling block at the upcoming talks. Local commentators rate among other disputed issues the conflict which has arisen between the two countries over the Senkaku Islands and certain other issues.

The newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN points out, in particular, that "the differences in the approaches of Japan and China to the questions included on the agenda for the talks are too great to make optimistic forecasts now. It emphasizes here Peking's lack of readiness to make any concessions on those questions which give rise to objections in Japan.

At the same time the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN unambiguously expresses concern over whether the Japanese Government will be able to display sufficient firmness in withstanding Peking's pressure and uphold Japan's national interests at the upcoming talks.

Such fears evidently are not groundless; for the very fact of the resumption of Japanese-Chinese talks at a time when Peking is increasing unbridled attacks on the Soviet Union and stepping up military preparations is essentially a definite concession to those who are seeking to drag Japan into an anti-Soviet alliance which has nothing in common either with its national interests or with the cause of peace in the Far East.

JAPANESE PAPERS UNRECEPTIVE TO JAPAN-PRC TALKS

LD200815Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Caution and Concern"]

[Text] Tokyo, 17 June--The Japanese Government's decision to resume talks with China in the first 10 days of July on concluding a "peace and friendship treaty" has met a guarded reception in the country. Political circles, the public and the press fear that the conclusion of this treaty on Peking's terms will draw Japan into the anti-Soviet strategy of the Chinese leaders, oblige it to support their adventurist foreign policy course and thereby harm the country's national interests. Their special concern is also aroused by the fact that by agreeing to a dangerous alliance with Peking on terms dictated by it Japan is yielding to unceremonious pressure from the United States, which is seeking to use Japanese-Chinese rapprochement on an anti-Soviet basis in its own strategic interests.

"Japan," says the biggest Japanese newspaper ASAHI, "should in no way be hypnotized by the fact that Washington supports Japanese-Chinese rapprochement. Recently the U.S. administration, proceeding from its strategy with regard to the USSR, has plainly been strengthening ties with Peking."

Pointing out that Japan's interests demand the maintenance of friendly relations with the USSR, ASAHI emphasizes that "Japan must not let itself be led either by China or by the United States."

If the improvement of Japanese-Chinese relations leads ultimately to a deterioration in Japanese-Soviet relations, the newspaper writes, this will contradict Japan's peaceful constitution aimed at the development of good relations with all countries. As distinct from China, which considers opposition to the Soviet Union its main policy, Japan has a constitution which provides for the maintenance of friendly relations with all countries, the newspaper states.

Many Japanese politicians advocate a cautious approach to Japan's relations with China, which is blinded by anti-Sovietism and the need to insure the country's national interests above all.

As the newspaper MAINICHI reports, (Kh. Tatiki) member of parliament for the Japanese Communist Party, has declared that "since the 'hegemony' article, which China insists on including in the treaty, will oblige Japan to express solidarity with China's specific diplomatic course and its actions against the USSR, it must not be included in the treaty."

The treaty with China--a treaty supported by the United States--will bring Japan no benefits; only additional dangers; it can only increase tension in Asia, the well-known commentator M. Ogawa writes in the newspaper JAPAN TIMES.

JAPAN AUTHORITIES IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS ON STATE EMPLOYEES

LD181130Y Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 18, TASS--The Japanese authorities have used repressions against state workers and employees, who participated in the traditional spring offensive of the Japanese working people this year. By decision of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, six activists of the Trade Union of Postal Workers were dismissed. Seven had their wages largely cut. More than 700 people were warned.

The authorities resort to repressions under the reactionary act which prohibits workers and employees of state institutions to participate in strikes. The act was adopted in the years of Japan's occupation by American troops.

SOUTH KOREAN AIR FORCE HOLDS MILITARY EXERCISE

LD181137Y Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

["Sabre-Rattling"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 TASS--The recent years' biggest military exercises have been held by ground troops and the air force of the puppet regime of South Korea. The provocative demonstration of force, involving about 4,000 South Korean army servicemen, was timed, KYODO TSUSHIN reports, to the 28th anniversary of the outburst of war in the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean Dictator Park Chong-hui supervised the exercises. A particular role in these exercises was assigned to special trained units of thugs, who participated in the war in Vietnam on the side of the American aggressors, and also units which underwent a special subversive-action training.

In the course of the exercises, jet fighter-bombers of the South Korean Air Force bombed "enemy" radar stations and missile units, whereas paratroopers land[ing] imitated actions in derailing trains, blowing up dams, bridges and other objects.

The provocative exercises of the troops of the South Korean puppet regime, held only three months after the biggest joint American-South Korean exercises "team spirit-78" is one of the links in the chain of aggravating tension in the area of the Korean Peninsula.

BRIEFS

USSR-DPRK TRADE PROTOCOL--The Soviet Union and the DPRK are expanding trade this year. Under a protocol signed in Moscow yesterday the Soviet Union will export more machinery and equipment for factories it is helping to build and will increase shipments of oil, coal and cotton. In exchange the DPRK will deliver chemical goods, nonferrous metals, cement and rolled steel. [Text] [Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD]

LISTOV VIEWS PROGRESS, TASKS OF VENEZUELAN COMMUNISTS

LD151627Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Listov: "The Success is Made"]

[Excerpt] Caracas/Lima--In one of the most densely populated parts of Caracas there stands a modest house. The ground floor is occupied by a printing works and book store selling Marxist literature. The upper floors are occupied by the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV) Central Committee and the editorial board of its organ--the paper TRIBUNA POPULAR. It took the Venezuelan communists 17 years to build the "party house," overcoming tremendous financial and other difficulties. At the end of last year it was completed.

A conversation with Comrade Jesus Faria, secretary general of the PCV, took place there, in his office.

"The party is currently faced," J. Faria said, "with three main tasks: comprehensively widening its influence among the workers, strengthening solidarity with Latin American patriots struggling against fascism and imperialism and the struggle for the unity of the international communist movement.

"During the armed struggle which took place in Venezuela at the beginning of the sixties, party organizations were 'felled' in almost all cities. Only the authority of party leaders and activists, devoted to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, enabled the party to extricate itself from the 'pit' into which it has been driven. We do not repudiate our mistakes and defeats. We firmly believe that after defeats comes victory and we are doing all we can to hasten this victory. Thousands of workers are joining the party and we regard this as a big success.

"On the whole, however," Jesus Faria continued, "the renaissance and growth of the party are a slow and complex process. But it is gradually gathering speed. That is the main thing. It is the birth of a future victory."

It was no accident that when naming the party's main task the PCV secretary general ranked the growth of the party alongside solidarity with the fighters against fascism and imperialism and the struggle for the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement. They reflect very important aspects of the general course which the PCV has followed throughout its existence.

Aiming to deflect the PCV from its internationalist path enemies tried to cultivate sectarianism and opportunism in the party and to drive wedges between the PCV and other detachments of the world communist movement. All these efforts were in vain. The Venezuelan communists have always resolutely rebuffed hostile intrigues and their party has emerged from the ordeals sometimes weakened yet more ideologically and politically tempered and even more united around its Central Committee.

Class-based and profoundly humane internationalism has always been a PCV characteristic. It has been and still is the heart of the Venezuelan people's movement of solidarity with the victims of the fascist regimes of Somosa and Stroessner, Pinochet and Duvalier and other Latin American "gorillas." In the party press, in parliament, at mass rallies and meetings the PCV is tirelessly exposing the reactionary nature of these regimes and is organizing the solidarity movement with antifascists languishing in jails or forced to emigrate from their countries.

In its international solidarity with democrats and revolutionaries the PCV does not confine itself to Latin America. It was in the front ranks of the solidarity movement of the heroic Vietnamese people against imperialist aggression and with the just struggle of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique against Portuguese colonialism.

The PCV has given and continues to give a principles rebuff to any manifestations of anti-Sovietism, regarding them as the most dangerous manifestation of anticommunism for the revolutionary cause.

While supporting the positive aspects of the Venezuelan Government's foreign policy line and particularly its actions in favor of strengthening international peace and security, deepening detente and universal disarmament, the PCV at the same time criticizes the definite limited nature of this policy line and in particular the continuing concessions to international monopolies and the restraint with regard to developing relations with the socialist countries.

In the domestic policy sphere the disagreements are more distinct. The cost of living is growing without restraint is rapidly reducing the people's purchasing power and increasing their discontent. The country is experiencing a crisis, Radames Larrasabal, member of the PCV Central Committee Politburo, told me. The bourgeois parties cannot offer constructive solutions to the main problems confronting the country. They have scraped the bottom of their "political barrel." Now more and more Venezuelans are asking: What next?...this fact alone makes it possible to form a broad united front of struggle against the high cost of living similar to the patriotic front which emerged in connection with the oil nationalization. Then the communists united their efforts will all democrats and patriots, despite the differences of views, with the aim of withstanding possible aggression by "oil imperialism" and this yielded results. The unity of leftwing forces is still more necessary now. As my interlocutors noted, it is dictated by the vital interests of Venezuela's working people.

The Venezuelan communists are waging a difficult struggle for the unity of leftwing forces.

In the struggle to achieve the goal the Communist Party is stressing explanatory ideological and political work among the masses. And the results of this work are gradually making themselves felt. Awareness of the need for unity among leftwing forces is gaining an increasing hold on the minds of the working people. Here is a letter from a worker of the industrial center of Valencia to the communist newspaper TRIBUNA POPULAR.

"It has fallen on us working people to accumulate the strength to achieving unity among leftwing forces," Jose (Kano) writes. "It is only through the people's unity that it is possible to achieve the transformation of the present social system and the creation of a society without exploited or exploiters."

MORE CHILEAN COMPANIES PUT UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

LD200653Y Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 20, TASS--The last twenty six out of almost five hundred companies in Chile which were under state control under the Salvador Allende government, will soon be taken over by private persons, chiefly foreigners. As was announced by the military fascist junta, nine banks; the shipping company Sudamerica de Vapores, Industria National de Cemento and others will be sold to private persons.

ARTIST GLAZUNOV ADVISED TO 'OVERCOME HIS SHORTCOMINGS'

LD191407Y Moscow Pravda in Russian 15 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Dmitriy Zhukov Article: "Landmarks on the Path"]

[Excerpts] Exhibitions by the artist Ilya Glazunov have always attracted a mass of visitors and aroused impassioned disputes. And whatever was said in these discussions, one thing was clear--it is impossible to go to the exhibition and glance indifferently at the artist's works. They call for attention; they make you think; they demand a response.

Ilya Glazunov's new exhibition at the Central Exhibition Hall has again proved an event in the cultural life of the capital. More than 400 painted canvasses and drawings make it possible not only to speak of the artist's indubitable talent and maturity, but also to trace the landmarks on his complex path.

It is evidently necessary to recall the artists's childhood and adolescence (the terrible blockade years in Leningrad, when relatives and friends died of hunger before his eyes) in order to feel more fully one of the lines filled with tragedy in his creation. By sparing methods, sometimes reduced to a cruel symbol, the artist has told us in his pictures about the melancholy gloom that dulled the flame of wick lamps, about the glazed eyes of a hungry child!!!! The "Leningrad Blockade" series (1967) immediately attracted attention to Glazunov.

The half-dead youth, brought out on the "ice road" and ending up in a Novgorod village on the shores of Velikoye Lake, grew up in a peasant family, and, captivated forever by the spiritual generosity of simple people and the beauty of Russian nature, later exalted them in his paintings.

But the bitter orphanhood in the postwar city was not immediately forgotten, and made itself felt in the excessively gloomy coloring of the pictures of the lyrical city cycle. A heavy fog, a damp shroud cover gray, washed-out buildings, bare, wet trees, and press down on people. Under the immense sky, tinged with foul weather, love is born. And it seems that love is the only refuge and support on the difficult path of the lyric hero, the little man clambering to the top of a gigantic, wind-blown staircase. The pessimism of the early Glazunov has more than once given rise to justified critical reproaches, and his fondness for gloomy symbols has not been fully worked out....

Glazunov the illustrator is helped by his talent as a portrait painter. "...A man is not always like himself, and therefore (the artist--D.Zh.) searches for the 'main idea of his personality,' the moment when the subject is most like himself. The portrait painter's gift lies in the ability to seek out and capture that moment." That is what Dostoyevskiy wrote, and that is what Glazunov the portrait painter does, in essence. He captures the spiritual essence of a person and conveys it, above all, in the expression of the eyes. In all the rest he seeks only a sure likeness, for which he has elaborated his own technique in drawing portraits.

He follows the traditions of Russian art in portraits, never erring on the side of either naturalism or abstraction, but concerned to express the person's inner world through the truth of the outer, objectively existing world.

Internationalism is impossible without love for your fatherland and its history. And it is no accident that special attention is attracted by pictures connected with Russia's history. The artist's great interest in the art of ancient Rus, in the sources of the centuries-old culture, is known, and the canons of old Russian painting have been fruitfully rethought by him in his own manner and with his own palette. The undying beauty of Russia--its cities and temples, fields and forests--are imprinted in the historic canvases. "Russian Song," "The Lengend of the Tsarevich Dimitriy," the "Field of Kulikovo" cycle, "Mr Novgorod The Great" and "Boris Godunov"--the titles alone make us recall heroic and dramatic pages from our people's past.

Unfortunately, the people themselves have not been sufficiently reflected in the artist's works.

When talking about Ilya Glazunov's originality and his continuation of the traditions of remarkable Russian painting, I would like to stress that the artist is a thinking person looking for answers to the complex questions of the present day. His canvasses always have a depth which is sometimes alarming bur always optimistic....

Ilya Glazunov's work is far from irreproachable. One notices a certain bias in the selection of themes, a predilection for religious motifs and an accent on tragic aspects of Russian history. The artist's work does not properly reflect those aspects of and motive forces in history that led to the birth of the mighty Soviet state and genuinely democratic culture. Undoubtedly, one should not forget the roots. But is it necessary to press home this idea sometimes so expressly? Occasionally the artist loses his sense of proportion. He gets carried away by intricate rhetoric and unthinkingly counterposes the spiritual life of the past to present-day social, scientific and technical progress, thus contradicting his own ambition to reveal the unbreakable thread of time.

The controversial pictures of this kind include "The Return of the Prodigal Son." By injecting new meaning into the traditional subject, the artist clearly wanted to express the hope for a return to the great sources by those who are still wallowing painfully in the mire of priggish morals, a nihilistic attitude toward culture, narrow practicality and spiritual indigence. But, whereas one cannot deny the general idea behind the picture, the symbols chosen by the artist to expose evil lend themselves to various fabrications and idle talk....

I wish the artist would gain a deeper understanding of our Soviet reality and, of course, history. And then he would overcome the shortcomings mentioned above.

I can already see a movement in this direction in many of his portraits of our contemporaries. I see greater maturity in the picture "Two Princes," In which economy and color are combined with tight composition and the profound patriotic notion of the indissoluble link between generations, growing stronger during terrible years of ordeals....

I see the same artist in "Prince Igor," a composite image of the Russian soldier whose clear gaze speaks of devotion to the motherland and of the serene valor of the man of conviction. Everything about this picutre is splendid--the wild blaze of the cloak, as if reflecting the battle scenes, and the lance held skyward and the sun, a symbol of the eternal and unconquerable nature of good.

I see the same artist in the landscape "First Snow," which I regard as a true explanation of love for the motherland, an account of the unostentatious yet inescapable beauty of the earth.

PRAVDA ON 'PROFOUND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE' OF COLLECTIVE

LD191451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Collectivism--Principle of Our Life"]

[Excerpt] Now, in the middle of the 5-year Plan, when the struggle for higher production efficiency and work quality has been developed particularly widely, harmonious actions in all labor cells of society have assumed still greater significance. And this harmony depends primarily on party organizations and their lower links--the party groups, which know people well and see them at work. It is natural that the groups, more than anyone else, can influence the shaping of high moral qualities, give timely assistance to those who need it and eradicate survivals of individualism and of an incorrect attitude toward public interests.

The education of the younger generation that annually joins the ranks of the working people merits special attention in this connection. Ceremonial initiation as a worker, the festival of the first pay check, preceptorship, celebrations in honor of worker dynasties--it is important to make use of all such forms of education so that young men and women become more quickly accustomed to the collective and its traditions and find a worthy place in the overall system. For it is precisely in the collective, where the great concepts of politics and economics are translated into the language of practice, that a person's attitude toward life and society is determined to a considerable degree. "It is right here--from heart to heart--that communist ideology-mindedness, loyalty to the party's cause and readiness to be always in front, in the most difficult and most decisive sectors, are passed on to youth," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 16th Trade Union Congress.

The cohesion of the collective is strengthened primarily through joint concern for the common cause, for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges and for the good renown of its own enterprise. This concern has profound social significance and cannot be limited just to narrow production problems. It also includes an active and lively interest in one's fellow workers and the desire to understand one's comrade and to support him in a good initiative. It also includes principledness, straightforwardness and high mutual exactingness. Such relations among people make the collective a united labor family and a genuine school for everyone.

Collectivism contains a broad scope for enhancing human dignity and strengthening the individual's moral positions. To share the joy of success or, conversely, to extend a hand to those struck by misfortune, to surround a veteran with attention, to defend anyone who has been unjustly aggrieved--all this has become the norm of socialist intercourse. It is the important duty of party organizations, trade unions and the Komsomol to maintain loyalty to our moral principles and to assert sensitivity and benevolence in relations among people, eradicating indifference, self-love and egoism. While enhancing the responsibility of the collective for its every member and for his behavior in production and in everyday life, it is necessary at the same time to develop in every working person a sense of duty and responsibility toward his collective.

The correct action is taken where great significance is attached to enhancing the role of workers honor, as, for example, at the Kiev Electronmash Association. Deserving of approval are the "Recommendations to the Leader," which have been drawn up at certain enterprises, particularly the Kaluga electrical engineering plant, and which set forth the moral principles of the leader's relations with subordinates.

Everyone's best features and the desire to work at full speed for the common good are revealed in an atmosphere of mutual trust combined with strict exactingness and intolerance toward violations of discipline and antisocial acts. Only in such an atmosphere is a real collectivist molded. The creation of a moral and psychological atmosphere conducive to the development of collectivist principles both inside and outside production is a matter of special significance demanding the daily solicitous attention of communists and the entire public. The paramount role here belongs to ideological cadres.

Harmonious, cohesive work and good relations in every collective create reliable preconditions for the successful resolution of any task, even the hardest ones. Collectivism is a powerful force in the education of the new person and the development of Soviet society in its progressive movement toward communism.

BRIEFS

VINNITSA OBLISPOLKOM RESHUFFLE--On 15 June an oblast Soviet session in Vinnitsa discussed measures to further increase production, improve the quality and expand the choice of consumer goods in the oblast. The session also examined an organization issue. Since Kavun, former oblispolkom chairman, has been elected Zhitomirskiy Obkom first secretary, Comrade Temnyy, hitherto Bershadskiy Raykom secretary, was elected oblispolkom chairman. The session was addressed by Obkom First Secretary Taratuta. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 16-18 JUN

LD190622Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 16 June reports that sowing has been completed in the RSFSR. Nearly 90 million hectares have been sown with early grain crops.

The radio reports at 0900 GMT on 17 June that the sowing of summer crops has been successtully completed in Kazakhstan. Wheat shoots have appeared in the Virgin Lands. Warm rains in the oblasts of northern Kazakhstan are conducive to good plant growth.

At 1200 GMT on 17 June the radio reports that the harvesting of barley has begun in Nagorono-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast and that of cotton is blooming on the early sown fields of Turkmenia.

The radio also reports at 1445 GMT on 17 June that the Kashkadarinskaya Oblast of Uzbekistan intends to harvest 500,000 tons of graincrops this year, which is 2.5 times as much as last year.

The radio reports at 0700 GMT on 18 June that preparations are being completed for harvesting in the Krasnodarskiy Kray. A total of 45,000 trucks will transport the grain. Farmers intend to harvest the grain in 7 to 9 days.

At 1500 GMT on 18 June the radio reports that collective and state farms in Tomskaya Oblast have prepared 90 percent of the entire pool of machinery for harvest and that new elevators are being prepared to receive grain.

PRAVDA REVIEWS MID-JUNE AGRICULTURAL SCENE

LD191243Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "The June Complex"]

[Text] Farmers are continuing to work intensively in the summer fields. Plantations of cotton, sugar beet, corn, potatoes and truck garden crops are being tended on a broad front. Fodder procurement is proceeding and harvesting equipment is being prepared. After the rainfall at the end of May in most regions the winter grain crops are gaining strength. The harvest has already started in the south of the country.

Despite the complex weather conditions, rural working people carried out the spring sowing in an organized fashion and within the best agrotechnical deadlines. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 12 June the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown spring crops on 149.5 million hectares. Some 94.2 million hectares have been sown with grain and pulse crops, including 40.1 million hectares sown with the main crop--wheat.

Corn has been sown on 18.3 million hectares, including 3.3 million hectares for grain--a figure which exceeds the plan. The targets for sowing sunflowers, fiber flax and annual grasses have been overfulfilled. A good foundation has been laid for the potato harvest--tubers have been planted on 3,265,000 hectares.

Under the conditions of the present unsettled weather, crop tending is of particular importance. Every field requires proprietorial concern and constant attention. Soil hoeing, plant thinning and the topdressing of plantations are proceeding everywhere. Tadzhikistan's farmers have carried out crop cultivation three times. The third interrow crop cultivation is being completed on the enormous 1.52 million hectares--cotton fields of Uzbekistan. But this concern for crops is not being displayed everywhere. Crop-tending work only developing slowly on a number of farms in Turkmenia. From 29 May through 5 June plants were thinned out on only 11,000 hectares in the cotton-growing regions of Kazakhstan.

It is necessary to tend more intensively sowings of sugar beet, potatoes, sunflowers and other crops. However, many farms in Lipetskaya Oblast are still behind in fulfilling the planned work. By the beginning of June there the first interrow cultivation had been carried out on less than 50 percent of the area sown with sugar beet. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Tulskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts are also behind with field cultivation. The leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs must take measures to improve crop tending.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Harvesting and Procurement of Agricultural Produce and Fodder in 1978 and Successful Livestock Wintering in the 1978-1979 Period" has encountered a warm response from farmers. The scope of the "green" harvest is growing with every passing day. The farmers of 13 union republics are carrying out fodder procurement. Some 3.5 million hectares of grass has been cut, more than 1.33 million tons of hay has been stacked and 4.381 million tons of cured hay and 230,000 tons of grass meal has been laid in.

The warm sunny weather in most regions of the RSFSR and the Baltic republics has accelerated grass growth but fodder procurement there is developing slowly. Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast farms have laid in less fodder than last year. It is important to procure more fodder before the mass grain harvest starts and to create a reliable fodder store.

The efficient operation of equipment determines the success of the fulfillment of the summer complex of fieldwork. In the country as a whole at the beginning of June the preparation of harvesting machines was more successful than at the same time last year. Nevertheless, a number of Azerbaijan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are behind in preparing equipment to go out into the fields. Fewer units have been repaired in Kabardino-Balkaria than last year. Party organizations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must rectify the situation more rapidly.

Along with grain growers, procurement and transport workers are preparing for the harvest. PRAVDA is receiving reports that excellent grain crops are ripening in the fields of Kharkovskaya Oblast. However, at the Kharkov, Bliznyuki, Krasnopavlovka and a number of other major reception enterprises the drying facilities have still not been put in order and there are many other defects. The picture at certain enterprises in Poltavskaya Oblast is the same. The Gadyach cereal products combine has been supplied with new drying equipment. But the machinery has not been installed and some of the warehouse facilities have no roof because of the poor supply of slates.

The efficient rhythm of the summer fieldwork process depends to a large extent on the timely delivery to the countryside of machines, spare parts and mineral fertilizers. However, certain enterprises are behind in dispatching machinery. Thus, by the beginning of June, Lyuberets' Ukhtomskiy agricultural machine-building plant had failed to supply farmers with 1,500 tractor trailers. The Makhachkala separator plant failed to fulfill on schedule the plan for the production of five types of spare parts for vitamin meal units. The crop tending and topdressing of sugar beet and other crops is at its height. However, the Balakovo, Uvarovskiy and Cherepovets chemical plants are failing to meet their schedules for supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with phosphate fertilizers. It is the duty of party committees, enterprise leaders and ministries and departments to take strict control of the fulfillment of orders and to supply rural working people with fertilizers and machinery in timely fashion.

The main task now is to carry out the vast summer complex of work on time and to high agrotechnical standards and to prepare in a well organized way for a large harvest.

TASS CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SALYUT-6-SOYUZ-29 FLIGHT

LD191130Y Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 19 TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the space control center:

The flight of the Soviet manned scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 complex is continuing. According to the trajectory measurements, the parameters of the complex's orbit are: the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--368 km, the minimum--338 km; the period of revolution--91.4 minutes; the inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees.

The working day of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov began at 8:00 a.m. today, and will last till 11 p.m., Moscow time. The cosmonauts are making operations in reactivating the systems and scientific equipment of the station and deactivating the systems of the Soyuz-29 spaceship.

Under the program of medical explorations, the cosmonauts today carried out body mass measurements with the help of a special instrument--massmeter.

The process of adaptation of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov to the conditions of weightlessness is going on normally.

According to the date of telemetric information and the crew's reports, the systems of the space complex are functioning normally. The parameters of the microclimate within the station are: temperature--20 degrees centigrade, pressure--780 millimeters of mercury column.

The work in the near-earth orbit is continuing.

GRISHANOV, YEPISHEV ADDRESS POLITICAL LEADERS

LD191347Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[Capt 1st Class S. Mokrousov report: "Meeting of Political Workers"]

[Text] The Navy Political Directorate has held a meeting of the leading staff of political organs.

The participants in the meeting heard a report by Adm V. Grishanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate. The report was on the condition of and measures to further improve the work of military councils, commanders and political organizers in fulfilling the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his tour of Siberia and the Far East and in the books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth," aiming to successfully resolve the tasks of combat readiness, raising political vigilance and strengthening military discipline.

A scientific practical conference and a seminar on questions of improving political work on ships and in units were also held.

A long speech was delivered to the participants in the meeting by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were A. Volkov, sector chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and Lt Gen V. Balakirev, chief of the Organizational Party Work Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

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